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N O S O L O G Y:

OR, A

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT

OF

D I S E A S E S,

BY

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, AND SPECIES;

WITH

THE DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERS OF EACH,

AND

OUTLINES OF THE SYSTEMS

OF

SAUVAGES, LINNÆUS, VOGEL, SAGAR,
AND MACBRIDE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN OF

WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. *W*

LATE PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH:

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T. KAY, AND F. COX.

1800.

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N O S G L O G Y

DR. JAMES GREGORY,
SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT

OF THE

DISSEAS

WHO SO ABLY MAINTAINS THE EXTENT OF
THESE, ORDERS, GENERA, AND SPECIES;
ACCORDING TO THE ORDER IN WHICH

THE
MUSEUM
BRITAN
NICUM

THE FOUNDATION OF THE
WILLIAM CULLEN, M.D.
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH
PRINTED BY J. G. LEITCH, JUNIOR,
FOR WILLIAM GREGORY,
AND SOLD, IN LONDON, BY MR. J. JOHNSON,
THE FOUNDATION
1800

TO

DR. JAMES GREGORY,

PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

WHO SO ABLY MAINTAINS THE REPUTATION

ACQUIRED TO THE CHAIR HE FILLS

BY HIS CELEBRATED

PREDECESSORS;

THE FOLLOWING TRANSLATION

IS,

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT,

INSCRIBED,

BY

THE PUBLISHER.

DR. JAMES GREGORY

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE OR OF THE PRACTICE OF THE

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

THE importance of the study of the history of
every medical science is well known and
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of the University of Edinburgh is well known
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the following is to

ENTERED IN STATIONERS HALL

BY HIS CLERK

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THE FOLLOWING TRANSLATION
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the German, which is a ready
than he has to turn carefully
for to page, before he can
THE TRANSLATOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE importance of the study of Nosology to every medical practitioner is well known, and the superiority of Dr Cullen's system to every other being now universally acknowledged, it is only necessary here to mention the object of the following translation.

Besides making the work more generally useful in this country, there were particular circumstances, admitting of improvement, which occurred to the translator. A want of typographical uniformity in printing the original often occasions a want of perspicuity in particular places; and from there being no tabular view of the system, the study of it is somewhat inconvenient. Should a person, for instance, wish to investigate the character of the Hydrophobia in the Latin original, he must go to the Index, whence he is referred to the number of the Genus, which is not readily found, and then he has to turn carefully back, leaf by leaf, for 70 pages, before he can discover under what

what Order and Class it is arranged. In the following work this inconvenience is remedied, and one reference shews not only the Genus but the Order and Class. Thus, it is hoped, the following translation will be more intelligible to the student than the Latin original, even though the language of it should be familiar to him.

The whole references are preserved. Those to Sauvages are marked S. and where a species has no initial letter, it belongs to that author.

The notes are all inserted, except a few, which, being merely remarks on the defects in the former editions of the work, or on the places of some diseases in the systems of other Nosologists, were thought of little importance.

A degree of confusion in the original, under the genus Menorrhagia, has been unfortunately continued in this work. It may be rectified by striking out what follows the word *injury*, in page 88, to *simulata* sp. 10., in page 89.

P R E F A C E.

THAT there are diseases quite different in their nature and proximate cause, and yet so similar in external appearance and symptoms, as to be with the greatest difficulty distinguished from one another, is well known to physicians. But as diseases, different in their nature, require not only different, but even contrary remedies, it is of the utmost consequence to the medical practitioner to be able, with certainty, to distinguish any disease from every other.

But while the most experienced physicians are often at a loss to discriminate diseases, they justly complain that nothing is to be found in medical books to assist in solving their doubts. The descriptions, or histories, as they are called, of diseases, which abound in the writings of physicians, are frequently lame and imperfect; and I believe it will be universally acknowledged, that more complete, and more accurate histories of diseases, and defined by more distinct characters than we can at present have recourse to, are greatly wanted.

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It is, indeed, a general opinion, that the ancient Greek and Roman physicians, were very industrious and acute in observing and recording the phenomena of diseases, and that many useful histories of this kind are extant in their writings. But, in my opinion, a foolish and superstitious veneration of antiquity, or a certain affectation of learning, has, in this matter, procured for the works of the ancient physicians, an unmerited degree of estimation. I do not pretend to deny that, in their writings, the true distinguishing characters of diseases are sometimes to be found. But what remarks of this kind they contain, however vaunted by the moderns, give us but little information, and perhaps would altogether escape our attention, did not the same things occur to us from our own observation. Indeed, it is not for the purpose of ascertaining the first discoveries of things that the books of the ancients are consulted by the moderns, but in order to prop, by such authority, one's own dogmas or inventions: and I am persuaded, that most of the histories of diseases, which are found in the writings of the ancients, either describe the diseases of a region very different from ours, and on that account of the less use to us; or, that these writings have come to us so mutilated and corrupt, that we can reap little benefit from them. It must, at any rate, be confessed, that the accounts of diseases, to be found in ancient authors, are by no means sufficient to remove the uncertainty complained of.

The moderns themselves have turned their attention to this subject but of late, and by slow degrees. For, in the sixteenth century, the followers of Galen, who were so laudably intent on reviving the learning of the
ancients,

ancients, and who were almost solely employed in explaining and illustrating their writings, contributed little to the emendation or amplification of the history of diseases.

Neither was the subject more advanced by the chemical physicians of the same age, the bitter enemies of the Galenists. For, entirely occupied in the discovery of medicines and in their indiscriminate use, they quite drew off the minds of men from the study of diseases.

Hence it has happened that, from the restoration of letters, in the fifteenth century, till the days of Sydenham, there are hardly any full or accurately written histories of diseases. But Sydenham, from the sagacity and judgment in which he chiefly excelled, was soon sensible that the greatest diligence was necessary in investigating and describing phenomena; and for this purpose he applied himself to make the most accurate observations, by which, at last, he published more and better descriptions of diseases than had been done by any person before him.

After his example, and according to the mode, at that time gaining ground, of philosophising by observation and experiment, it has happened that many physicians have bestowed particular attention on increasing and rendering more accurate the histories of diseases.

From the time of Sydenham, therefore, much useful labour has been employed on this subject, which however is still far from being complete. Whoever is in the least acquainted with it will acknowledge, that the histories of diseases which we at present possess, are in many things inaccurate, erroneous, and even false; and that various causes have contributed to produce this effect.

fect. Some authors being intent on establishing their own favourite theories, others in gaining credit to remedies discovered or vaunted by them, and being thus blinded by prejudice, either did not see the truth, or corrupted it by falsehood and fiction. Many, captivated with whatever was wonderful, and endeavouring to make others believe what they themselves easily gave credit to, magnified a supposed discovery beyond all bounds. Others, in short, in order to gain reputation to themselves by writing on a subject which was, and still is, obscure, brought into the public stock feigned histories for true. From these general instances if I were to descend to particulars, the imperfect history of diseases at this day would readily appear: but at present I shall pass them by, and shall only point out one error in detailing these histories, which is the most to our present purpose.

Many physicians, even of the most undoubted credit, who have observed diseases with the most diligent attention, have done more than was necessary in describing them. They have collected, not only those symptoms of a disease which are always present and inseparable from it, but those which accompany it in the whole course of its progress. They detail symptoms that seldom attend the disease, or are not necessarily connected with it, and many that are adventitious and accidental; while at the same time they entirely neglect to distinguish between those that are unusual and accidental, and those that are common and inseparable. Thus, in order to render the history of a disease as complete as possible, they embarrass it, by omitting to specify those circumstances that tend to distinguish it from every other.

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While practitioners complain of these redundancies in the histories of diseases, they feel the want of what is called the pathognomics; that is, those few symptoms which are so peculiar to each disease, that by them alone it may instantly and certainly be distinguished from every other. Such pathognomics are not hitherto to be found in medical writings; nor, in my opinion, can they ever be assigned to every disease, except by a systematic Nosology, instituted on proper principles.

Indeed, it was the opinion of Sydenham, and of the industrious Baglivius, that all diseases, in order to be easily and certainly discriminated, should be arranged, like systems of Botany, by genera and species, with characteristic definitions: that is, by a methodical Nosology. This opinion has likewise been entertained by other celebrated physicians; and I am persuaded that every person engaged in the practice of physic would ardently wish that the task were accomplished. Nothing of this kind, however, was at that time attempted; whether from an inadequate conception of the advantage to be derived from it, or from the difficulty of the undertaking, I am not certain; but undoubtedly nothing was done, till the celebrated Francois Boissier de Sauvages, in the year 1732, attempted it.

The work of Felix Platerus, about the end of the sixteenth century, in which he endeavoured to arrange diseases according to their symptoms, may perhaps be referred to this subject: but attempts so unfounded and imperfect as his, it could not be expected that any one would prosecute; and, indeed, before Sauvages, no body, so far as I know, did prosecute them to any degree. It is not to be denied, however, that
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the work of Platerus might suggest some hints to Sauvages, but these were few, and of little importance; and would have been of no use, had not the latter, with more good fortune, carried the subject a great deal farther.

But Sauvages himself, at first, proceeded with slow and unassured pace; and it was not till after many attempts repeatedly made, much reading, and assiduous application for thirty years, that at last his systematic Nosology appeared in 1762.

In the mean time, two other attempts were made on the same subject; one by the very celebrated Linnæus, a man much versed in methodical arrangement; the other by the learned Rudolphus Augustus Vogel, professor at Göttingen. By neither, however, was the subject much advanced, as they followed too closely the track of Sauvages.

Having been long persuaded of the utility of such attempts, I was no sooner promoted to the Chair of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, than I thought it my duty to excite my pupils to the study of Nosology; and, that I might the more easily accomplish this, I caused to be printed, and delivered to them, such books as were most likely to assist them.

From the work of Sauvages, crowded with things of less use, I extracted only what related to the art of distinguishing the genera and species of diseases, and published it with the entire books of Linnæus and Vogel.

These authors, no doubt, deserve considerable praise, although their works are far from being perfect, and are but of little use to students: but those who have had practice, and who are versed in the art of distinguishing diseases,

diseases, will derive considerable advantage from the perusal of them.

It will no doubt be a matter of difficulty to bring this subject to perfection; and I imagine it can only be done by reiterated attempts. I have therefore considered it as my duty to advance it with my utmost ability; and for that purpose, I have attempted a method in some measure new, which, though by no means perfect, will, I hope, in many things, be found more accurate than the systems that have preceded it.

Those who have turned their attention to this subject hitherto, have not I think proceeded with due consideration: They have gone at once to constitute the principal genera of the classes and orders, without sufficiently attending to the species of diseases. Now nature has made nothing but species; the structure of genera is an effort of the human mind, which, till the species are well known and understood, must be fallacious and uncertain; and indeed, in constituting genera, unless we have perpetual reference to the species, all our labour will prove futile and vain.

The structure of the principal genera in any system, has never yet been brought to perfection; for classes and even orders that are natural, whether in systems of vegetables or animals, have not hitherto been discovered. In fossils, the method is still more difficult, and perhaps in diseases most of all. Let us examine then, how this subject may, with the greatest advantage, be prosecuted.

When things to be distinguished are numerous, it seems useful and necessary, both for their proper investigation and for retaining them on the memory, that they

they should be referred to certain principal genera : but when the species of things are few, so that ordinary memories can easily retain them, it does not seem absolutely necessary to refer these to classes and orders.

Thus the illustrious Buffon thought it needless to refer the species of quadrupeds, which are few in number, to classes and orders ; and considered the attempts of others for this purpose as frivolous, and as imposing on the student a burthen some nomenclature.

I cannot, however, altogether agree with that celebrated naturalist. For though the institution of classes and orders could not be made sufficiently perfect, for the investigation of diseases ; and though, on account of their number, it were not indispensably necessary ; yet I think it ought to be attempted and diligently prosecuted.

Indeed, if we are careful to avoid, as in general I think we may, the ambiguity which may arise in defining the classes and orders, the very institution of these will contribute much to the fuller and more exact distinction of the species. And though we may not be able to attain to such a system as will be in all cases certain and accurate, the attempt itself will be of great advantage, as leading to useful disquisitions, which often occur, both in pathology, and in the history of diseases. Undoubtedly, when we enquire into the nature of diseases, we must distinguish them both by their own peculiar symptoms, and by those which they have in common with others ; which is really nothing else than distinguishing diseases, like natural bodies, by genera and species ; and this distinction necessarily demands a detail both of the principal genera and of those that are allied.

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But whatever advantage may arise from instituting classes and orders of diseases, it must certainly be confessed that those Nosologists, whose labours have been employed on this subject, have not obtained the desired success: and from observing the imperfection of this study, I am afraid it has happened that some have altogether undervalued it, while others have considered the attainment of a nosological system as impossible.

Those who maintain the impossibility of such a system are undoubtedly mistaken. Every one must acknowledge the difficulty of distinguishing diseases; but in most cases, the possibility must also be allowed; for whoever denies this, may as well deny that there is such a thing as the medical art. If physicians actually can discriminate diseases from one another, they certainly can likewise tell by what marks they do so. Now these marks can be nothing else than those which define a disease by genus and species, which, again, can only be explained by a rightly constructed Nosological method.

I do not therefore hesitate to maintain that the discrimination of diseases, hitherto often doubtful, may be made more certain by means of methodical Nosology. It is besides to be observed, that the oftener we attempt to investigate this distinction, the defects and errors of it will be the more easily perceived, and, being perceived, will lead either to the more accurate consideration of the observations already made, or to the greater facility of making new ones; and thus very much contribute to the advancement both of systematic Nosology and of the distinction of diseases.

I am confident that this study will be necessary to

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many physicians, who, ascertaining diseases by their titles, have but inaccurate and indeterminate conceptions of them; nor do I think they can acquire more exact ones, otherwise than by the study of Nosology.

From what has been said, I hope the advantage and necessity of this study will be evident; and likewise, why I have laboured, both formerly and now, to improve it. I shall next proceed to explain the rules I have myself observed, and which I wish to be also observed by others.

My first and chief care was to examine and distinguish the species of diseases in the patients themselves. And as the species cannot be rightly defined except along with the genus; and likewise, as many of the genera of Nosologists include but one species, it follows that my attempts, especially in giving the generic characters, may appear vain. I have however constantly had a regard to the species; and I am hopeful that in ascertaining them, the definitions I have given of the genera will be very useful.

In constructing my system, I have enumerated fewer genera than are to be found in the systems of others; a circumstance which I conceive will be exceedingly convenient for students, who are apt to be confounded by a multiplicity of things. And although I may have erred in diminishing the number of the genera, yet I consider that to have been attempted with safety; for when the student fully understands that the genera are easily and certainly to be distinguished, he will soon discover those that are omitted.

But the genera are fewer in this system than in those of other Nosologists; because many, which they reck-

on different, I consider as the same, and therefore comprehend under one name; the reasons for which I have afterwards given. In the mean time, it is to be observed, that many genera which, at first sight, seem to be omitted, are in reality not so, being retained as synonyma of the genus to which in our system they appear to belong. These still retain their place in the Index.

Again, the genera, enumerated by me, are fewer than those by others, because I acknowledge none but such as are idiopathic and primary: while others admit many that are merely sympathetic, or symptoms never existing by themselves, and therefore by no means to be ranked as primary diseases. Thus Carphologia, Pandiculatio, Rigor, Sternutatio, Oscedo, Singultus, Stertor, Anxietas, Lassitudo, Stupor, Pruritus, Algor, Ardor, &c. set down as genera by Sauvages and others, I have totally left out; and I imagine with good reason, unless we would make as many genera of diseases as there are symptoms.

Lastly, the genera in our system are fewer, because I have omitted many from the classes of Vitia and Deformitates; either because the diseases are so trifling as not to deserve the attention of physicians; or that being born with the person and unchangeable, they entirely elude the art of physic. Thus Lentigo, Leuce, Cyasma, Seline and Cicatrix, of the class of Vitia; and Phoxos, Gibber, Rhyssmata, Canities, Coloboma, Naevus, Monstrositas, Rhinosis, Varus, Valgus, Leipedes, Saniodes, Cripsochis, Hermaphroditus, Dionysiscus, Galiancon, Galbulus and others, enumerated by Vogel in the class of Deformitates, I think I have properly omitted. Such diseases may perhaps be taken no-

tice of in the pathology or general history of the changes to which the human body is occasionally subject; but to load a system of Nosology with things so frivolous, or to perplex it with so many new and useless names, is absurd. Let the reader therefore judge with what reason Sagar boasts of having encreased the number of genera.

But there are other diseases omitted for which, perhaps, I will not be so easily pardoned by the student. I acknowledge such omissions and even regret them; but for various reasons I was obliged to omit those diseases. Some of them may have altogether escaped my observation; some, though sufficiently known, I was unable to find a proper place for in my system; and others are so imperfectly described by authors, that I could neither place nor characterise them properly. But that such might not be totally omitted, I have subjoined a list of them as far as I know them, that future Nosologists may examine them more narrowly, and assign to them their proper place and character.

For the same reason, namely, that beginners might not be unnecessarily troubled, I have reduced the number not of genera only, but of the species. This may appear more hazardous, as no species which really exists ought, on any account, to be omitted. Formerly, the difficulty of the undertaking deterred me from attempting even an enumeration of species; and I only endeavoured to place those of Sauvages in a more distinct and luminous point of view. But upon more fully and attentively considering the matter, and having now arranged the species, I have much diminished the number of those admitted by Sauvages. He alone, on this subject, has done any thing considerable; but although
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his work abounds in useful observations, collected with great labour, yet it must be allowed that he has greatly erred in enumerating diseases under different names that are really the same, as if they were different species; in so often confounding those that are sympathetic with those that are idiopathic: and in considering varieties as distinct species, he has encreased their number beyond measure. Such errors I have endeavoured to correct: and have given my reasons for these corrections, which will be found afterwards in their proper places. But as there may be some use in enumerating the symptomatic species, I have set them down by themselves.

It is certainly a very difficult thing in Nosology to say what is really a true species, or what is only a variety; as those marks which serve to distinguish species from varieties in Zoology and Botany, are not to be found in diseases. I therefore considered it as safest and even necessary, to enumerate many varieties. And as I esteem such a distinction very useful in practice, I have every where endeavoured to make it: not always, indeed, with equal certainty, but often, at least, with some degree of probability.

When any disease, under which several men labour, exhibits, in each individual, all the symptoms that characterise a certain species, I would not consider that these were different species, because the symptoms prevailed in one patient in a greater or less degree, than in another. And I am of opinion that diseases which differ only in degree, constitute merely varieties of a certain species.

Accordingly in distinguishing a variety from a species, there is only room for doubt when, in the diseases of different

ferent persons, any symptoms are wanting which generally accompany such a species, or when others are present.

When any of the usual symptoms are wanting, and we can distinguish between those that are more and those that are less essential, I consider the absence of such symptoms indicative of a variety only.

When to the characteristic symptoms, others are added, which can be reckoned the symptoms of symptoms, rather than the symptoms of the cause, they constitute only a variety.

Again, when these additional symptoms are quite unusual, while, at the same time, the principal circumstances of the disease are little or not at all changed; these too afford only a variety.

When any genus of disease may arise from different causes, the diversity of the cause may occasion likewise diversity in the species, though not always; for when the difference is small, and the symptoms at the same time are little affected by it, that difference will constitute only a variety.

A genus of disease may, in the same manner, produce different species, according to the diversity of its seat: but as often as the seat is different, while there is no difference either with respect to the structure of the part or its functions, this diversity of seat can only indicate a variety.

Besides, as I am on the subject of the distinction of diseases from one another, I shall take this opportunity of observing, that there are two circumstances of considerable importance in discovering the similitude or affinity of diseases in different persons.

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The one is, that similitude in the cause of the disease, argues a similitude in the disease thence arising: thus, when the diseases of two different persons arise from one and the same cause; when that cause is essential to the production of the disease in both; and when the same cause appears to be of the same quality, we may safely infer that such diseases are of the same, or of a similar kind.

This seems to hold chiefly in contagious diseases. Of these, there are some which, in most men, arise from the same specific contagion: nor in any is the disease observed to originate except from that contagion; the strength and qualities of which seem in general to be the same. The latter indeed with some may admit of doubt; but as the effects of the same contagion, now observed for centuries, have always been nearly alike, we justly conclude its quality and strength to be so too: and chiefly for this reason, that those effects, though different in appearance, may be attributed for the most part rather to the state of the infected person, than to a difference in the quality or violence of the contagion.

We are therefore to consider those diseases to be of the same nature which arise from the same specific contagion; and to form one species of the same genus; nay, we may suspect, that any accidental diversity in such a disease, indicates nothing but its being a variety of the same species. I mean these observations to extend, not only to contagious eruptive diseases, but also to most epidemic fevers; though, as to these last, I am obliged to dissent from the opinion of Sydenham, a man of high authority, who considers epidemic fevers as constituting many species. This, however, I do with
hesitation;

hesitation; and leave it to others to decide between us : with this remark, that it much imports the medical practitioner to satisfy himself of the truth of the several opinions, or rather to determine what limits should be assigned to each of them.

The other circumstance which may shew the similarity of diseases in different persons, is a similarity in the remedies by which they are cured. For the resemblance of diseases really consists in the agreement of their proximate cause, whatever that may be : and as remedies cure diseases only in so far as they remove their proximate causes, we must therefore consider those diseases to be of the same nature which are cured by the same means.

This method of reasoning is certainly of great use in indicating the similar nature of inflammatory diseases which are cured by blood-letting, as well as of intermitting fevers, cured by Peruvian bark. Yet I consider the doctrine, though sometimes useful in practice, as fallacious; and to be admitted with caution, both in practice and in Nosology. Among the herd of practitioners indeed, the same remedies seem to be administered to almost every species of the same genus and to their varieties; and thus many genera, with them, have no species. But the experienced know that diseases, differing in any degree from one another, are more rarely cured by the same means than is commonly imagined : they likewise well know, that the same remedies, by the promiscuous use of them, often become ineffectual; or at least, that the cures are less perfect. Lastly, it is well known to be necessary, in order to successful practice, that remedies be adapted not only to every

every genus, but to every species, and even to every variety of a disease.

To shorten, and consequently to facilitate the practice of physic, I consider it necessary to distinguish the species of diseases from their varieties. This distinction, however, I must confess to be frequently uncertain, and I conceive it to be the safest way in Nosology, to mark and enumerate many varieties of diseases. I have, therefore, every where endeavoured to accomplish this, leaving to others, who may hereafter prosecute the same subject, the discovery of a more certain discrimination.

Having thus explained the reasons which have induced me to diminish the number of the genera and species of diseases, I proceed to shew how the characters of those I have admitted are constructed.

In the first place, therefore, I have always selected those external marks which are easily observable by our senses; neglecting, or rather rejecting any conjectures as to the internal state of the body. Of those marks, I have always preferred such as the physician easily discovers to those that are felt by the patient; but these, though fallacious, are not to be entirely neglected or omitted.

In the second place, I have considered those symptoms as affording the chief characteristic marks, which are the never failing attendants of the disease; and accordingly I have always endeavoured to discover them. But as many diseases, during their progress, assume various forms, the character of such is to be sought for in the course of the successive appearances and symptoms.

In treating this subject two questions occur. The

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first is, Ought the cause of a disease to make any part of the definition?

To this it may be answered, that as the judgment formed by physicians of the causes of diseases, is often fallacious, and even false, and therefore not to be rashly relied on in distinguishing diseases; yet, as these causes are sometimes sufficiently certain, and easily to be observed, they may be admitted in Nosology, as legitimate characters.

The other question here occurring is, How far is it allowable to characterize a disease by the symptoms occurring during its progress?

To this likewise it may be answered, that as many diseases, such as the Exanthemata and intermittent fevers, can only be ascertained from a series of symptoms succeeding one another, during a course of several days, the characters of such diseases must of necessity be taken from that series. But characters, which can only be discovered after the disease has gone on for a considerable time, or perhaps when it is finished, can by no means be admitted in Nosology. Thus in the *Febres continentes* of Linnæus, the characters are improperly taken from the duration of the whole disease.

In constituting nosological characters a third rule is, that as almost every disease is known only by the concurrence of many symptoms, such of these as afford sufficient marks, and no more, are to be taken. The characters of former Nosologists appear to me, in general, too short and defective; and perhaps it may be alledged that mine are too long and redundant; but I acknowledge I have always endeavoured to be full, thinking it
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best to err on that side, as it will be more easy for succeeding enquirers, to remove what is superfluous, than to supply what is defective.

Lastly, in constructing the definitions of diseases, it may be asked, whether it is allowable to take any characters from the defect of any particular function which was enjoyed in a state of health; or from the absence of symptoms appearing in other genera or species. Sauvages, indeed, does not allow that a defect of functions constitutes a disease; because it indicates nothing positive; and he has accordingly omitted many which have been enumerated by Linnaeus in his order of *Constrictorii*, and by Vogel, in his class of *Epischeses*.

But, with deference to so great a man, I must say, that although defect, strictly speaking, indicates nothing positive; the defect of a function, exercised in health, may indicate that state of the human body, which it is most useful and necessary for us to distinguish, and such a state is justly to be considered as a disease. Besides, though in some persons, such defects are sometimes found without disorder or disease; yet in most, they produce great distress and many symptoms. In such patients, therefore, a defect of functions being often the manifest cause of symptoms, must be considered as a disease; and from such defect, we may and ought to seek the characteristic marks of many diseases. Sauvages does not in this matter appear very consistent with himself, as he institutes a class of *Debilitates*, and enumerates in it as genera, *Amnesia*, *Agrypnia*, *Ischuria*, &c.

As to characters taken from the absence of symptoms appearing in other analogous diseases, I consider them as bad, and, where ever it can be done, to be avoided.

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I think, however, that in many cases, this cannot be done, nor indeed has it been attempted by any nosologist.

As, according to these rules, nosological characters are framed, it is very essential to express them in accurate and perspicuous language; nor is it less so to denominate each disease by an appropriate name.

The learned know, that Linnaeus rendered the arrangement of plants more perfect by using the botanical terms in a more accurate and definite sense than had formerly been done; and I do not doubt but that the definition of a disease, in the way of Linne's definition of a plant, would be of great advantage in Nosology. But it is not indeed so necessary as in botany, both because so many circumstances do not occur in the one as in the other; and because the history of diseases, given in almost every system of general pathology, has already considerably advanced this subject. It must however be confessed that the histories commonly detailed are neither so full nor so exact as could be wished; for if they were more copious, and terms more apt and more accurately defined were used, it would very much tend to the advancement of Nosology. In making such an attempt, however, care is to be taken to guard against making too nice and subtle distinctions, as, I think, was done by the author of the *Observationes Clinicae*, a work published at Warsaw in the years 1767 and 1768. I have never attempted any thing of this kind myself, both because it would require more leisure than for a long time I have enjoyed, and because it appears to me the less necessary, as I have every where adopted those terms, and in their common acceptance, which are in most general use with physicians.

As

As to the denomination of diseases, I have as much as possible observed those rules in naming the classes, orders, and genera, which are laid down by Linnæus in the *Critica* and *Philosophia Botanica*.

Whenever new opinions are detailed, it is necessary to adopt new terms; and this liberty I have taken, though sparingly. But as the established medical nomenclature ought not to be changed without sufficient cause, I have every where been careful to preserve it: though Linnæus has often erred in this respect without apparent necessity; and Vogel has embarrassed Nosology by new, frivolous, and improper terms.

That the knowledge of diseases may be made more distinct and certain by select names, I have always added the synonyma, as well those of nosologists as of the most celebrated authors. I have done this the more assiduously, that the student may know from what writings the knowledge of diseases is most successfully to be obtained.

In enumerating the synonyma of the species, I have omitted those used by Sagar; because he himself, by omitting the synonyma of other authors, often leaves us in the dark as to the species he intends; and because he appears to me in the enumeration of species to discover little skill, and to have neglected the best rules of systematic Nosology.

I have still omitted the synonyma of the antient physicians; not because I think their writings ought to be entirely neglected, but because I did not consider myself qualified to point out their synonyma with certainty or advantage.

THE PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SYNOPTICAL VIEW OF THE CLASSES, ORDERS, AND GENERA.

To face page 23.

CLASS I.—PYREXIÆ.

ORDER I. FEBRES.

§. 1. Intermittentes.

1. Tertianæ.
2. Quartanæ.
3. Quotidianæ.

§. 2. Continuæ.

4. Synocha.
5. Typhus.
6. Synochus.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

7. Phlogosis.
8. Ophthalmia.
9. Phrenitis.
10. Cynanche.
11. Pneumonia.
12. Carditis.
13. Peritonitis.
14. Gastritis.
15. Enteritis.
16. Hepatitis.
17. Splenitis.
18. Nephritis.
19. Cystitis.
20. Hysteritis.
21. Rheumatismus.
22. Odontalgia.
23. Podagra.
24. Arthropoofis.

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

25. Variola.
26. Varicella.
27. Rubella.
28. Scarlatina.
29. Pestis.
30. Erysipelas.
31. Miliaria.
32. Urticaria.
33. Pemphigus.
34. Aphtha.

ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

35. Epistaxis.
36. Hæmoptysis.
37. Hæmorrhoids.
38. Menorrhagia.
39. Catarrhus.
40. Dysenteria.

CLASS II.—NEUROSES.

ORDER I. COMATA.

41. Apoplexia.
42. Paralysis.

ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

43. Syncope.
44. Dyspepsia.
45. Hypochondriasis.
46. Chlorosis.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

47. Tetanus.
48. Trismus.
49. Convulsio.
50. Chorea.
51. Raphania.
52. Epilepsia.
53. Palpitatio.
54. Asthma.
55. Dyspnoea.
56. Pertussis.
57. Pyrosis.
58. Cholera.
59. Cholera.
60. Diarrhoea.
61. Diabetes.
62. Hysteria.
63. Hydrophobia.

ORDER IV. VESANIÆ.

64. Amentia.
65. Melancholia.
66. Mania.
67. Oniroidynia.

CLASS III.—CACHEXIÆ.

ORDER I. MARCORES.

68. Tabes.
69. Atrophia.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

§. 1. Adiposa.

70. Polyfarcia.

§. 2. Flatusa.

71. Pneumatosis.
72. Tympanites.
73. Phylometra.

§. 3. Aquosa.

74. Anasarca.
75. Hydrocephalus.
76. Hydrothorax.
77. Ascites.
78. Hydrometra.
80. Hydrocele.

§. 4. Solida.

81. Phylconia.
82. Rachitis.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.

83. Scrophula.
84. Syphilis.
85. Scorbutus.
86. Elephantiasis.
87. Leprosia.
88. Frambesia.
89. Trichoma.
90. Icterus.

CLASS IV.—LOCALES.

ORDER I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

91. Caligo.
92. Amaurosis.
93. Nyctopia.
94. Pseudoblepharitis.
95. Dyscoecia.
96. Paracusis.
97. Anosmia.
98. Agheusia.
99. Anæsthesia.

ORDER II. DYSOREXIÆ.

§. 1. Appetitus Erronius.

100. Bulimia.
101. Polydipsia.
102. Pica.
103. Satyriasis.
104. Nymphomania.
105. Nostalgia.

§. 2. Appetitus deficiente.

106. Anorexia.
107. Adipsia.
108. Anaphrodisia.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

109. Aphonia.
110. Mutitas.
111. Paraphonia.
112. Psellismus.
113. Strabismus.
114. Dysphagia.
115. Contractura.

ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

116. Profusio.
117. Epithrosis.
118. Epiphora.
119. Ptyalismus.
120. Enuresis.
121. Gonorrhoea.

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

122. Obstipatio.
123. Ischuria.
124. Dysuria.
125. Dyspermatismus.
126. Amenorrhoea.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

127. Aneurisma.
128. Varix.
129. Ecchymoma.
130. Schirrus.
131. Cancer.
132. Bubo.
133. Sarcoma.
134. Verruca.
135. Clavus.
136. Lupia.
137. Ganglion.
138. Hydatid.
139. Hydarthrus.
140. Exostosis.

ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.

141. Hernia.
142. Prolapsus.
143. Luxatio.

ORDER VIII. DIALYSES.

144. Vulnus.
145. Ulcus.
146. Herpes.
147. Tinea.
148. Pfora.
149. Fractura.
150. Caries.

Linnaeus, Vogel, and Sagar, have in general followed the classification of Sauvages. But as there are many of their classes, such as the Vitia, Anhelationes, Dolores, and Fluxus, which are neither natural nor proper, I have here adopted a more simple, and I think, in general, a more proper classical arrangement. It may perhaps appear the less perfect that it does not clearly distinguish between diseases affecting the whole system, enumerated under the three first classes, and those affecting only a particular part, placed in the fourth class, or the Locales. I allow that this may be the case, though seldom. Nothing better however occurs to me at present; and for the reasons assigned in the preface, p. vii. I am not very solicitous about a perfect classical arrangement.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

Character.—AFTER a shivering, succeed a quick pulse, increased heat, with interruption and disorder of several functions; diminution of strength, particularly that of the joints. *

Synonym.—The febrile diseases of authors.

ORDER

* I shall here take an opportunity of obviating some objections, which will probably be made not only to this, but to several places of the following work. It may be said that some febrile diseases are not preceded by shivering; that in some the pulse is not quicker, nor the heat greater than common: that, therefore, the character here given is neither true nor general. I do not deny that I have sometimes, though very rarely, met with febrile diseases of this kind; but, in a classical character, constructed for the purpose of distinguishing species, it does not appear necessary that every mark of the class, should be present in every species; it is sufficient if most of them be found in each.

Every well constructed character, should contain several marks or symptoms; Vogel, therefore, was certainly wrong when, following the antients, he assigned increased heat alone, as the character of febrile diseases. Sylvius and the celebrated Boerhaave likewise erred, when, with the moderns, they considered the velocity of the pulse alone as the character of these diseases. Undoubtedly, those who infer the presence of fever, when the pulse is not quicker than common, judge from other symptoms; and this shews the necessity of including several particulars in every classical character.

Besides, I may here remark, that the velocity of the pulse alone, by no means always indicates the presence of fever: for, from many external causes, without disease, or derangement of any function, the velocity of the pulse is increased. In giving the above character of Pyrexia, I have had these circumstances in view as much as possible; but in the characters of other classes and orders I could hardly expect to be so happy. If, in general, the character can be properly ascribed to the majority of species, a few exceptions are of little consequence. It is enough if I am in general useful, I cannot expect to be always perfect.

ORDER I. FEBRES.

After langour, lassitude, and other signs of debility, pyrexia; without any primary local disease.

The febres of Sauvages, Vogel, and Sagar.
Morbi febriles critici, of Linnæ.

§ 1. INTERMITTENTES.

Fevers arising from marsh miasmata, consisting of many paroxysms, with intermission, or at least with evident remission intervening, returning with remarkable exacerbation, and in general with shivering: One paroxysm only in a day.

The intermittents of Sauvages, Linne, Vogel and Sagar.
Also, the remittents of Sauvages and Sagar. *

Exacerbantes, Linn.

Continuæ, Vogel. †

Continuæ periodicæ, Sennert. de febr. lib. 2. cap. 13.

Continuæ remittentes, Boerh. Aph. 727.

Compositæ ex acuta periodo, Junk. Tab. 82.

Continuæ remittentes, proportionatæ, Torti. Therap.
Spec. 1. 5. c. 1.

Continentes Mortoni, Exerc. 2.

GENUS

* Sauvages, Linne and Sagar have made a separate order of remittent fevers, as if they were totally different from intermittents; but in my opinion improperly. For remittents, as they are called, originate from the same cause with intermittents, namely marsh miasmata; they both prevail in the same places, at the same season of the year, and are both equally epidemic; both are cured by the same means; and very often, in the same person, the same disease assumes the type, at one time of a remittent, at another of an intermittent. For these reasons they should neither be placed in different orders nor in different sections.

† With still greater impropriety Vogel has associated the remittent with the continued fevers. Those I call *continued* exhibit indeed both remissions and exacerbations; but in many other things they are very different from those remittents which are justly classed with intermittents, as will be shewn immediately.

GENUS I. TERTIANA.

Similar paroxysms, occurring after an interval of about 48 hours : the accessions at noon.

The Tertianæ of Sauvages, Linnè, Vogel and Sagar. *Hoffm.* tom. ii. pag. 11. *Stahl.* de tertiana febris genium universum manifestante, Halæ 1706. *Ejusd.* Casual. magn. Caf. 21. Casual. min. Caf. 96. *Cleghorn's* diseases of Minorca, cap. iii. *Senac*, de recond. febr. natura. Edinb. Med. Ess. vol. iv. art. 24.

1. With intermission, varying

A. In the duration of the paroxysm.

a. With paroxysms not lasting above 12 hours.

T. legitima, S. sp. 1. *Sennert.* de febr. lib. ii. c.

18. *Hoffm.* tom. ii. p. 12.

T. vera, *Clegh.* Min. p. 140.

b. With paroxysms lasting longer than 12 hours.

T. notha five spuria, S. sp. 2. *Sennert.* de febr. lib. ii. c. 18. *Clegh.* Min. p. 140. *Hoffm.* tom. ii. p. 12.

B. In the return of the paroxysms.

a. Returning daily, with equal paroxysms, alternately similar.

T. duplex, S. sp. 13. *Vogel.* gen. 12. *Sennert.* de febr. lib. ii. c. 21. *Clegh.* Min. p. 141.

Duplicana, Linn. 18.

b. Returning every second day, with two paroxysms in the same day.

T. duplicata, S. sp. 14. *Jones*, de febr. interm. p. ii. c. 6. *River.* Cent. iv. obs. 16.

c. Returning daily, with two paroxysms one day, and a single paroxysm the next.

T. triplex, S. sp. 15. *Clegh.* Min. p. 142. *Semitertiana* *Hoffm.* ii. p. 40.

Semitertiana primi ordinis *Galen* *Spig.* de semitertiana, lib. ii. c. 4.

D

d. Returning

I. TERTIANA.

d. Returning daily, with an intervening remission, more remarkable between the odd and even day, than between the even and odd.

Hemitritæus, Celsi lib. iii. c. 3.

Semitertiana, Cleg. Minorc. p. 143. *

secundi ordinis, Galeni Spig. l. ii. c. 5.

Amphimerina hemitritæus, et pseudo-hemitritæus,

C. In the symptoms.

a. Attended with drowsiness.

Tertiana carotica, et hemiplegica, S. sp. 16, 20. Werlhof, de febribus, and the authors quoted by him, p. 6.

Quotidiana soporosa, S. sp. 8. Car. Pil. 175, 176.

Febris caput impetens, Sydenh. Ep. ad R. Brady.

b. Attended with spasms and convulsive motions.

T. asthmatica, S. sp. 6. Bonet. Polyalth. vol. i. p. 250.

T. hysterica, S. sp. 8. Wedelli A. N. C. Dec. i. A. ii. obs. 193.

Hysteria febricola, S. gen. 135. sp. 8. A. N. C. Dec. i. A. ii. obs. 193.

T. epileptica, S. sp. 16. Calderæ Trib. Med. p. 225. Lautter. Hist. med. bienn. cap. ii. cas. 2.

Quotid. epileptica, S. sp. 3. Edinb. Essays, vol. v. p. ii. art. 49.

Ecclampsia febricola, S. gen. 133. sp. 17.

Epilepsia febricola, S. gen. 134. sp. 9.

T. tetanodes; Medici Beobacht. i. band. p. 24.

Tetanus febricosus, S. gen. 122. sp. 10. Stork, Ann Med. ii. p. 163.

c. Attended with efflorescence of the skin.

T. petechialis, sp. 3. M. Donati, lib. 3. cap. 14. Lautter. Hist. Med. cap. ii. cas. 10.

T. scorbutica, Wedel. A. N. C. dec. i. an. ii. obs. 139.

T. urticata,

* Perhaps every Hæmitritæus should be referred to the Remittents; and, tho' I am unwilling to separate allied species, I must acknowledge that here the limits cannot be assigned with sufficient certainty.

I. TERTIANA.

T. urticata, sp. 22. Planchon. Journ. de med. 1765. Clegh. Minorc. p. 157.

T. miliaris, sp. 21. Walthieri de med. German. apud Roncalli Europ. med. p. 151.

A. Attended with inflammation.

T. pleuritica, sp. 4. Valesii in epid. lib. i. sect. 3. Lautt. hist. med. cap. ii. cas. 5. 9.

Pleuritis periodica, Sauv. g. 103. sp. 14.

T. arthritica, sp. 5. Morton Exerc. i. cap. ix. hist. 22. Lautt. loc. cit. cas. 19.

D. In being accompanied with other diseases.

T. scorbutica, sp. 9. Etmuller, prax. lib. i. sect. xvi. cap. 2.

T. syphilitica, sp. 17. Deidier de morb. vener. sect. iv.

T. verminosa, sp. 18. Stiffer. in act. Helmstad. Lancis de noxis palud. lib. ii. cap. 5. & 6. Sir J. Pringle, Diseases of the army, p. 98. Ramazzini Const. epidem. rural. ann. 1690, sect. xi. Van den Bosch. Const. epidem. verminos. ann. 1760, &c.

E. In respect of its cause *.

T. accidentalis, sp. 12. Sydenham, cap. 5.

T. a scabie, sp. 11. Juncker, tab. 80. Hoffm. ii. p. 12.

2. With remission only †.

Tritæophya, S. gen. 85. Sag. p. 695.

Tritæus, Lin. 21.

Hemitritæa, Lin. 23.

D 2

T. remittentes,

* I acknowledge no sufficient cause of intermittent fevers but marsh miasma; but as this miasma is not always strong enough to produce the disease without the concurrence of other exciting powers, I here admit these powers as a part of the cause, although they would not have produced the disease, had not the miasma been previously applied.

† The tertian remittents vary so much both in type and symptoms, and their different forms are often so interchanged in the same patient, that in giving them

names

I. TERTIANA.

- T. remittentes and continuæ of authors.
 T. subintrantes, proportionatæ, subcontinuæ, Torti
 Therap. special. lib. iii. cap. 1.
 T. subcontinua, sp. 19.
 Quotidiana deceptiva, sp. 2.
 Amphimerina semiquintana, sp. 24.
 Tritæophya deceptiva, sp. 10.

Of the accompanied Tertians of Torti, the following are the chief:

- i. Tertianæ cholericæ sive dysentericæ, Tort. ibid. Lautter, Hist. med. cas. 6, 16, 17, 20. Morton, app. ad exerc. ii.
- ii. T. subcruenta sive atrabilaris Tort. ibid. This species was never seen by Cleghorn.
- iii. T. cardiaca Tort. ibid. Lautter, Hist. med. cas. 15, 18, 23.
 Amphimerina cardiaca, sp. 5. †
 Tritæophya affodes, sp. 6.
 Febris continua affodes, Vog. 27.
- iv. T. diaphoretica, Tort. ibid.
 Tritæophya typhodes, sp. 4.
 ——— elodes, sp. 5. ‖
 Febris continua elodes, Vog. 25.

v. T. fyn-

names, hardly any that are universally applicable can be assigned to them. I have however set down those which Torti calls *accompanied*; that is, those which are accompanied with some peculiar and severe symptoms: and, that whatever relates to this subject may be understood, I have enumerated the several authors who have written on the tertian remittents, and who have exhibited the chief examples of them.

† It is often difficult to distinguish between the Amphimerinæ and the Tritæophyæ, and between the Quotidians and double Tertians. But the practitioner knows that quotidians are much more rare than tertians, and that the animal economy is exceedingly prone to fevers of the tertian type. I have therefore referred many of the amphimerinæ to the tertian remittents. But let actual inspection determine.

‖ The type of the febris sudatoria Boyeri, which Sauvages inserts in this place, I cannot discover from Boyer's own description; I would rather refer it to the Typhus.

I. TERTIANA.

v. *T. syncopalis* Tort. *ibid.* Lautter, *cas.* 11, 12, 13, 15, 16.

Tritæophya syncopalis, sp. 1.

Amphimerina syncopalis, sp. 4.

————— *humorosa*, sp. 6.

Febris continua syncopalis, Vog. 29.

vi. *T. algida*, Tort. *ibid.* Lautter, *cas.* 13.

Amphimerina epiala, sp. 3.

————— *phricodes*, sp. 7.

Tritæophya leipyria, sp. 9.

T. leipyria, sp. 23. Valcarengi *Med. ration.* p. 18.

Febris continua epiala et leipyria, Vog. 19 & 24.

vii. *T. lethargica*, Tort. *ibid.*

Tritæophya carotica, sp. 7. Lautter, 1, 7, 14.

T. apoplectica Morton. *Exerc.* 1. cap. ix. *Hist.* 25.

T. soporosa Werlhof. *de febr.* p. 6.

Febris epidemica Urbeveta Lancif. *de noxis pal. effluv.* l. ii. c. 3.

Of remittent Tertians, the chief examples known to me are the following.

Causos Hippocratis. *De Morb. Vulg.* 1. iii. sect. 3.

Tritæophya causus, sp. 2.

Febris ardens, Boerh. *Aph.* 738?

Remittens ardens sive causus, Macbride, p. 360.

T. perniciosa, quæ simulata tertiani circuitus effigie lethalis, et mille accidentibus periculosisimis implicata, existit. Lud. Mercatus *de febris*, lib. vi.

T. pestilens, P. Sal. *Diversus de febre pestilent.* cap. x.

T. maligna pestilens Riverii, l. xviii. sect. ii. c. 1. et sect. iii. c. 3.

Morbus Hungaricus Lang. *Lemb.* l. i. ep. 4. Sennert. *de febr.* l. iv. c. 14. Jordan. *de pestis phæn.* c. 19.

Languor Pannonicus Cober. *obs. castr. Hung.* 1. obs. 6, &c.

Amphimerina Hungarica, sp. 10.

See afterwards the notes on Typhus.

Hemitritæus pestilens, Schenck *obs.* l. vi. ex Corn. Gemma.

Febres pestilentes Ægyptiorum, Alpin. *de med. Ægypt.* l. i. c. 14.

Febris

I. TERTIANA.

Febris tertiana epidemia, Bertholin. Hist. anat. cent. ii. 56.

Febres epidemicæ autumnī ann. 1657 et 1658, Willis de febr. c. 16.

Febres syneches epidemicæ ab ann. 1658 ad 1664, et postea ab ann. 1673 ad 1691. Morton. app. ad Exerc. ii.

Febres autumnales incipientes, Sydenh. de morb. acut. ad ann. 1661—1664, et in epist. ad H. Pamen ad 1678, et seq.

Affectus epidemicus Leidensis, Fr. Sylvii prax. med. app. tract. x. et oratio de affectus epidem. causis.

Morbus epidemicus Leidensis 1669, Fanois, diss. apud Haller. disp. tom. v.

Tertianæ perniciosæ et pestilentes et febres castrenses epidemicæ Lancisi de nox. palud. effluv.

Febres intermittentes anomalæ et mali moris, Hoffm. ii. p. 38.

Febris cholericæ minus acuta, Hoffm. ii. p. 112.

Febris epidemica Leidens. ann. 1719. Koker apud Haller, disp. tom. v.

Amphimerina paludosa, sp. 19.

Febris paludum. Pringle diseases of the army, ed. 4th, 8vo, p. 179.

Bononiensis constitutio hiemalis 1729, Beccari in A. N. C. vol. iii. obs. 48.

Amphimerina biliosa, sp. 22.

Remittens biliosa Macbride, p. 360.

Febris Castrensis, Sir John Pringle loc. cit. p. 174.

— putrida epidemica, Huxham de aëre ad ann. 1729.

— biliosa Lausanensis, Tissot. de febr. bilios.

Tritæophya Wratislaviensis, sp. 3. Hahn. Epidemia verna Wratislav. in app. ad. A. N. C. vol. x.

Trytaeophya Americana, sp. 12.

Febris anomala Batav. Grainger de febr. anomala.

Morbus Naronianus Pujati de morb. naron.

Febris continua remittens, Hillary's diss. of Barbadoes, various years, Lond. med. obs. iv. 24. v. 2.

Febris a. n. 1772. et seq. ad, urbem novam Avenionensem, Soc. Royale de médecine i. histoire, p. 213.

Febris intermittens irregularis Tolosæ 1772. Soc. Royale i. mem. p. 14.

Febris

I. TER

II.

Sir

I. TERTIANA.

Febris intermittens et remittens a l'Isle Jourdain,
an. 1777. Soc. Royale ii. hist. p. 145.

Febris remittens Indiæ Orientalis, Lind. med. Edin.
diff. inaug. 1768. Lond. med. obsl. vol. iv. art. 12.

Febris critica et febr. biliosa æstatis, Rouppe de
morb. navig.

Febris remittens regionum calidarum, Lind. med.
Haslar, Essay on the diseases of hot climates.

The following is symptomatic :

Tritæophya lactea, sp. 8.

Febris lactea, Etmulleri Coll. consult. cas. 57.

II. QUARTANA.

Similar paroxysms after an interval of about 72
hours. The accessions after noon.

The quartan of authors, of Sauvages, Linnè, Vogel, and
Sagar. Hoffm. ii. p. 23. Junk. tab. 81.

1. *With intermission, varying*

A. In type, or period.

- a. With single paroxysms every fourth day : none in
the intermediate days.

Q. legitima, sp. 1. Sydenham de morb. acut. c. v.

- b. With two paroxysms every fourth day : none in
the intermediate days.

Q. duplicata, sp. 4. Bonet.

- c. With three paroxysms every fourth day : none in
the intermediate days.

Q. triplicata, sp. 16.

- d. Of the four days, the third only is free of fever :
the paroxysms alike every fourth day.

Q. duplex, sp. 3. v. 13.

- e. With daily paroxysms : those of every fourth day
alike.

Q. triplex, sp. 5. Vog. 14. Barthol. H. anat. c. 1. 95.

B. In

II. QUARTANA.

B. In Symptoms.

Q. cataleptica, sp. 7. Bonet. Polyalth. vol. i. p. 805.

Q. comatosa, sp. 15. Werlhof. de febr. C. Pisonis observ. de morbis a colluvie serosi. obs. 166. 167. 168. 169. 171. 172. 173. 174.

Q. epileptica, sp. 8. Scholzii conf. 379. 380.

Q. hysterica, sp. 10. Morton. pyret. exerc. i. cap. ix. H. 10. 11.

Q. nephralgica, sp. 9.

Q. metastatica, sp. 17.

Q. amens, sp. 12. Sydenham de morb. acut. cap. v.

Q. splenetica, sp. 2. Etmuller. Coll. consult. cas. 25.

Q. hepatica, Macb. p. 354.

C. In complication with other diseases.

Q. syphilitica, sp. 6. Plateri obs. l. iii. p. 676. E. dinb. Ess. art. xlvii. obs. 8.

Q. arthritica, sp. 11. Musgr. de arthr. sympt. cap. ix. H. 4. et 5.

Arthritis febrilequa, sp. 10.

Arthritis febricosa, sp. 10. Werlhof. de febr.

Cockburn de morbis navigantium, obs. 19.

Q. scorbutica, sp. 14. Barthol. de med. Dan. diss. iv. Tim. l. viii. cas. 18.

2. With remission only.

Tetartophya, S. g. 85. Sag. 323. Lin. 22.

Q. remittens of authors.

The following are varieties.

Tetartophya simplex, sp. 1.*

Amphimerina semiquartana, sp. 23.

Tetartophya

* That the continued Quartan is a very rare disease, is certified by every medical writer; but Sauvages cites an instance of it from the third volume of the works of Franc. Joel. In the place cited, however, I find nothing to the purpose; but in page 63d of the fifth volume there is the following passage "Of the quartan fever the antients made two species: The *Quartana continua*, (which I, who am now near 70 years of age, have never seen, and therefore consider as very rare, or not existing at all,) and the *interpolata*, which is very common."

II. QUARTANA.

Tetartophya semitertiava, sp. 5.

_____ maligna, sp. 6. Lautter. Hist. med.
cas. 21. M. Donat. lib. iii. cap. 14. ex M. Ga-
tenaria. Horst. lib. i. obs. 15.

_____ carotica, sp. 4. Werlhof. de febr.
Bianchi Hist. hep. pars iii. const. ann. 1718. p. 751.

_____ splenalgica, sp. 2. *

_____ hepatalgica, sp. 3. Car. Pis. in præ-
fat. p. 33.

Amphimerina spasmodica, sp. 16.

The *Erratica* of Sauvages seem to belong to the Ter-
tiana or Quartana †; for which reason I here sub-
join their varieties.

Erratica quintana, sp. 1. Tulp. 1. iii. 52. Forest. 1.
iii. obs. 43. ex quartana ill. Van Swieten, comm.
p. 505.

Erratica septana, sp. 2. Boerh. aph. by Van Swie-
ten ibid. M. Don. 1. 3. 14.

Hebdomadaria Schenkij ex Gibalto.

Septimana, Morgag. xlix. 36.

Erratica octana, sp. 3. Etmüller prax. 1. i. sect. xv.
cap. 2. Cyrilli in Etmüller, p. 187. 188. 365.
Valles Controv. 1. v. c. 25. P. Sal. Div. in not.
ad D. A. de Altomari, cap. xii. Zacut. Lus.
P. M. 1. iii. obs. 34. Schultzius in E. N. C. D.
I. ann. iv. et v. ob. 70. Arnold. de febr. Sto-
mach. epid. § iv. in Haller's diff. pract. vol. v.
De Haen de divis. febr. div. iv. p. 9.

Hemicrania lunatica, sp. 10.

E

Erratica

* To this species Sauvages refers the Febris Ferneliana of Raymond Fortis, and
says it was so called by Fortis, because Fernelius himself died of it. But here
Sauvages seems somewhat mistaken. For Fortis, tom. ii. cent. ii. obs. 35. & 36.
calls certain fevers Fernelianæ, not because they were of the remittent kind, but
because they were accompanied by an affection of some of the viscera, particular-
ly of the liver; and indeed Fernelius died of an inflammation of the spleen. But
that this disease ever exhibited the type of a quartan, is not said by Plantius, who
mentions that disease in the life of Fernelius, prefixed to his works.

† See Senac. De recondita febrium natura, lib. i. cap. 1.

II. QUARTANA.

- Erratica nonana, sp. 4. Zac. Luf. ibid.
 Erratica decimana, sp. 5. Zac. Luf. ibid.
 Ephemera dichomene, sp. 11. M. Don. l. iii. 14,
 from Gentil.
 Erratica vaga, sp. 6. River. cent. iii. obf. 32,
 Etmuller, l. i. f. xv. c. 2.

III. QUOTIDIANA.

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about 24 hours: the paroxysms in the morning.

Quotidiana of authors; S. gen. 87. Lin. 15. Vog. 1.
 Hoffm. 11. 33. Junck. tab. 79.

1. *With intermission.* It varies

A. In being solitary or simple.

a. Universal: returning at the same hour in the morning.

Q. simplex, sp. 1.

Q. legitima, Sennert de febr. cap. 18.

b. Partial.

Q. partialis, sp. 10. Cnoffel. E. N. C. D. I. A.
 iii. obf. 205. Edinb. med. eff. vol. i. art. 31.
 vol. ii. art. 19.

Q. cephalalgica, sp. 6. Morton Pyret. exerc. i.
 hist. 27. Van Swieten in Boerh. p. 534. Soc.
 Royale, ii. mem. p. 38.

Cephalalgia intermittens, sp. 7.

Cephalaea febricosa, sp. 4.

Q. ophthalmica, Morton, ibid. hist. 17. Van Swie-
 ten, ibid.

Ophthalmia febricosa, sp. 23.

B. In being complicated.

Q. ischiadica, sp. 5. Edinb. eff. vol. v. art. 49.

Ischias intermittens, sp. 1.

Q. nephralgica, sp. 7. Morton, ibid. hist. 28.

Nephralgia febricosa, sp. 13.

Q. uretico-

III. QUOTIDIANA.

Q. uretico-sputatoria, B. Scharf. E. N. C. D. ii.

A. ii. obs. 104.

Q. epileptica, sp. 4. Edinb. eff. loc. cit.

Hysteralgia febricosa, sp. 9.

The following seem to be evening ones or symptomatic:

Q. hysterica, sp. 3.

Q. catarrhalis, sp. 9.

Q. stranguriosa, sp. 11.

2. *With remission only.*

Amphimerina, S. gen. 84. Lin. 20. Sag. gen. 321.

Quotidiana continua, Vog. 15.

Quotidianæ remittentes and *continuae* of authors.

Amphimerina latica, sp. 1.

Febris continua lymphatica, Etmuller Coll. conf. cas. 32. River. obs. cent. 1. ob. 57.

Amphimerina singultuosa, sp. 14.

Febris continua Lyngodes, Vog. 26.

The other *Amphimerinæ* of Sauvages either belong to the tertians, where I have already placed some of them; or they seem to be symptomatic and evening ones: Such are,

Amphimerina catarrhalis, sp. 2. *anginosa*, sp. 12.

tussiculosa, sp. 13. *peripneumonica*, sp. 15. *variolosa*, sp. 20.

miliaris, sp. 11. *arthritica*, sp. 21.

Of the *A. mimosa* of Bontius, and his *phrenitica*, S. sp. 17, 18. I am not certain.

§ 2. CONTINUÆ *.

Fevers, without intermission, and without being produced by marsh miasmata; but with remissions and exacerbations, though not always considerable; continuing: two paroxysms in each day †.

Continuæ, S. cl. ii. ord. i. Vog. cl. i. ord. ii. Sag. 666.

Macb. p. 303. Boerh. 727.

Continentes, Lin. cl. ii. ord. i. Stahl. Caf. mag. 35.

Caf. min. 87. Junck. 58. Sennert. de febr. lib. i. cap. 2. & 10.

IV. SY-

* Sauvages calls that a Continued fever which, without partial exacerbation, and without accession, continues to the end of the disease without returning oftener than once or twice in a month; and Linnæus, following most other medical schools, calls these fevers Continentes. Such a fever, however, I, in a pretty extensive practice, during forty years, have never with certainty seen; and I have for the most part observed in fevers, and chiefly in continued fevers, sufficiently evident exacerbations and remissions, and that daily. Vogel indeed seems to agree with me in this, as appears from his character of the Continuæ; so likewise does the very experienced De Haen, as may be seen in his treatise *De Divisione Februm*, Div. iv. Schol. 1.; and Brendelius strongly confirms my opinion in the following words. "All our fevers, whether acute, inflammatory, eruptive, putrid, or otherwise, are continued remittents, and fill up their periods of intensions and remissions." Brendel. Opuscul. p. 11. diss. xi. sect. 5.

Besides, although in certain fevers the exacerbations and remissions are not very remarkable, and therefore not easily observed, I am of opinion they actually take place; and for this reason chiefly, that in all fevers evidently consisting of several paroxysms, each paroxysm always performs its course, consisting of an exacerbation and remission, within the space of four-and-twenty hours: so that the animal economy, in this instance, would seem to be subject to some law of diurnal revolution. To this law, even in health, it submits; and in hectic fevers, with the greatest exactness. It seems therefore highly probable, that the same revolution, which we so often observe, should likewise take place in every kind of fever; and that in nature there is no such thing as a *continent* fever.

† Though I make the double paroxysm a mark of continued fever, it may often be doubtful, whether a given fever be of the continual or remittent kind; and that this may be properly determined, I have here given a definition, different from that

IV. SYNOCHA ||.

Heat much increased; pulse frequent, strong, and hard; urine red; the animal functions but little disturbed.

Synocha, S. gen. 80. Lin. 12. Junck. 58.

Synocha, five febris acuta sanguinea, Hoffm. ii. 105.

Synochus, Vog. 16.

Continua non putris, Boerh. 729.

Ephemera, S. gen. 79. Boerh. 728. Junck. 57.

Diaria, Lin. 11.

Febris inflammatoria of authors.

The

that in former editions, as well of intermittents, to which, I think, belong all the remittents of authors, as of continual fevers. In both cases, I hope, the definitions now given will be both easily and certainly applied. But I leave it to more sagacious enquirers to determine, whether these definitions are good, or the best that can be made. I suppose a continual fever to consist in the double paroxysm in each day; but as, in some cases, both of intermittents and remittents, the paroxysms are likewise double, continual fevers cannot be designated by that circumstance alone. To that circumstance alone, therefore, I have not trusted; for, in every ambiguous case, I think, any remittent may be distinguished from intermittents, either by its origin, its period, or its cause. Let the experienced, however, determine, whether continual fevers can with certainty be known from their manifest and very frequent origin, namely, human contagion.

|| The division of continued fevers, from the time of Galen to the present day, has been nearly the same; and has been taken, either from the degree of putrescency, very inaccurately defined, or from the duration of the disease. Both characters, however, the latter especially, which has been chiefly used by the nosologists, Sauvages, Linnè, and Sagar, are manifestly improper. See Preface, p. xiii. and xviii. I have therefore adopted another division, taken from the difference of the symptoms, and from the nature of the diseases, as far as that could be judged of; following, at the same time, that division of continued fevers into *inflammatory* and *nervous*, now so generally used in Britain. I have however avoided these terms, as being in some measure theoretical. The names I have adopted have been long received by physicians; and if perhaps I have not used them in their vulgar acceptation, about which indeed physicians are not well agreed, I am the less solicitous, provided the subjoined definitions are so accurate as to prevent mistakes.

IV. SYNOCHA.

The following are varieties :

- Synocha plethorica*, sp. 1.
 ——— *sanguinea*, Sennert. de febr. lib. ii. c. 11.
Ephemer plethorica, sp. 1.
 ——— *a frigore*, sp. 3.
 ——— *a calore*, sp. 4.
Synochus pleuritica, sp. 5.
Febris pleuritica ann. 1765. Sydenh. sect. v. cap. 1. 5.
Synochus rheumatifans, sp. 7. Sydenh. sect. v. cap. 2.
 ——— *hiemalis*, sp. 8. Sydenh. in P.S. ad tractat.
 de hydrope.

The following are symptomatic :

- Ephemer nauseativa*, sp. 2.
 ——— *a phlogosi*, &c. sp. 6.
Synocha dolorum, sp. 7. M. Tab. ord. i. gen. i. sp. 1.
 var. D.
Ephemer lactea, sp. 5.
 ——— *menstrua*, sp. 8.
Synocha catarrhalis, sp. 5. M. Tab. ord. i. gen. i.
 sp. 1. var. E.
 ——— *scorbutica*, sp. 13.
Synochus scorbutica, sp. 13.
Synocha cephalalgica, sp. 8. M. Tab. ord. i. gen. i.
 sp. 2. var. A.

V. TYPHUS.

Contagious; heat but little increased; pulse weak, small, and in general quick; urine little changed; the animal functions much disturbed; prostration of strength.

Typhus, S. gen. 82. Sag. 677.

The species are,

1. *T. petechialis*, generally attended with spots (*petechiæ*.)

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V. TYPHUS.

This varies in degree * :

a. T. mitior.

Febris maligna hectica five lues *νευρωδης* convulsiva,
Willis de morb. convulsiv. cap. 8. †

Febris pestilens Fracastor. de morb. contag. lib. ii.
cap. 4.

— pestilens sine caractere veneni, Forest. lib. vi.
obs. 26.

— hectica pestilens Forest. lib. vi. obs. 32.

— nova ann. 1685. Sydenh. Sched. monitor.

— putrida nervosa Wintringh. Comm. Nosolog.
ad ann. 1720, 1721.

— lenta nervosa. Huxham on fevers, ch. 8. Ed.
Med. Eff. ii. 18. iv. 23. Vog. 48. Macb. p. 304.
Soc. Royale i. mem. p. 23.

— contagiosa. Lind on fevers and infection
passim.

Typhus nervosus, sp. 2.

— comatosus, sp. 3.

Tritæophya typhodes Mangeti, sp. 11. Raym. Fort.
de febribus, p. 24. M. 304.

b. T. gravior.

Febris pestilens, P. Sal. Divers. de febre pestilenti.

Febris

* It is certainly improper to give different names to diseases which differ only in degree; but as it has been customary of late for physicians to denominate a certain fever, as if different from others, a *nervous* fever, I have, in some measure in compliance with this practice, under the title of *Typhus mitior*, enumerated those fevers of various authors which could be referred to the nervous fevers of the moderns; though perhaps not with much accuracy, as the limits are by no means settled.

I am still less inclined, either with antients or moderns, to class among the genera of fevers, any thing under the name of *putrid* fever. I conceive that, in every species of Typhus, there is a tendency in the humours to putrefaction; and the species may be varied by the degree of putridity, but cannot be altered. Let it suffice that, under the title of *Typhus gravior*, I have arranged those fevers of various authors which are most commonly called *putrid*.

† This, if I am not mistaken, is the first instance of the term *νευρωδης*, or nervous, being applied to fevers: a term which the English, and, more lately, the foreign physicians have adopted.

V. TYPHUS.

Febris pestilens Ægyptiorum Alpin. de med. Ægypt. lib. i. cap. 14.

Typhus Ægyptiacus, sp. 6.

Cephalitis epidemica, ann. 1510, sp. 6.

Febris pestilens maligna, Sennert. de febribus, lib. iv. cap. 10.

—— maligna pestilens River. lib. xvii. sect. iii. c. 1.

—— pestilens maligna, ann. 1643. Willis, de febribus, cap. 14.

—— Senegallensis, Lond. med. obs. ii. 21.

Typhus carcerum, sp. 1.

Febris nautica pestilentialis, Huxham de aëre ad ann. 1740.

Miliaris nautica, sp. g.

Febris putrida contagiosa in carceribus genita, Huxham de aëre ad ann. 1742.

Miliaris purpurata, sp. h.

Febris carcerum et nosocomiorum. Sir J. Pringle's Diseases of the army, p. 294. Van Swieten, Maladies des armées, p. 136. Soc. Royale ii. mem. p. 53. Ibid. iii. mem. p. 45 & 55.

Typhus castrensis, sp. 5.

Febris castrensis, quam vulgo cephalalgiam epidemicam vocant, Henr. Maii et A. Ph. Koph. diss. apud Hallerum, tom. v.

Febris Hungarica five castrensis Junck. 74. and of many other authors*.

Febris castrensis Gallorum in Bohemia, ann. 1742. Scrinci. diss. in Haller. tom. v.

Febris petechialis, Sennert. lib. iv. cap. 13. River. prax. lib. xvii. sect. iii. cap. 1. Hoffm. ii. p. 84. Juncker. 73. Huxham on fevers, chap. 8. Ludwig. Inst. med. clin. no. 146. Schreiber von Erkenntnis, und cur der Krankheiten, p. 126. Monro, Diseases of military hospitals, p. 1.

Febris

* I have above, with Sauvages and Pringle, ranked the Hungarian disease or fever with the Tertianæ remittentes; and there is no doubt but what is called the Hungarian disease most commonly appears under the form of a remittent: At the same time it is certain, that the fever which had its first origin in the Hungarian camp, and was thence spread over almost the whole of Germany by the soldiers, was of the continual kind, (See Ruland. de morbo Hungarico, cap. viii. quæst. 39.) and in general the same which we know now often appears in our hospit. I consider this therefore to be its proper place.

V. TYPHUS.

- Febris catarrhalis maligna petechizans, Juncker. 72.
 Hoffm. ii. 75. Eller de cogn. et cur. morb. sect. vi.
 Febris putrida, Maeb. p. 305.
 Febris catarrhalis putrida 1768. De Mertens obs.
 cap. 1.
 Febris putrida biliosa 1769. De Martens, cap. 2.
 Febris putrida nervosa 1770. De Martens, cap. 3.

The following are examples of the petechial fever:

- Febris quæ lenticulas, puncticula, aut petiçulas vocant, Fracastorius de morb. contag. lib. ii. cap. 6.
 — peticularis Tridenti, ann. 1591. Roboretus, de febr. peticul.
 — petechialis epidemica Coloniae, an. 1672. Donckers, Idea febris petechialis.
 — petechialis epidemica, Polonii 1683, C. F. Loeu in App. ad A. N. C. vol. ii.
 — petechialis epidemica Mutinae, 1692. Ramazzini. Const. Mutinensis, oper. p. 187.
 — maligna petechizans, ann. 1698. Hoffm. ii. p. 80.
 — petechialis Wratislaviae, ann. 1699. Helwich, Ephem. Germ. D. iii. A. vii. et viii. obs. 132. p. 616.
 — epidemia Lipsiae 1718. M. Adoph. A. N. C. iii. obs. 131. p. 296.
 — endemica et epidemica Corcagiensis, ann. 1708, 1718, et seq. Rogers, Essay on epidemic diseases.
 — continua epidemica Corcagiensis ann. 1719. et seq. M. o Connel observ. de morbis.
 — petechialis epidemica, Cremonae 1734. Valcharenghi med. ration. sect. iii.
 — petechizans Petropoli 1735, Weitbrecht. diff. apud Haller. tom. v.
 — petechialis, ann. 1740, 1741, in Hassia, Ritter. A. N. C. vol. vii. obs. 4.
 — petechialis epidemica Vigorniae et aliis Angliae locis. Wall's Works, p. 337.
 — maligna petechialis Rintelli 1741. Furstenau. A. N. C. vol. vii. obs. 5.
 — petechialis epidemica Silesiae 1741 et seq. Brandhorst. diff. apud Haller. tom. v.
 — petechialis epidemica Viennae 1757, Hasenohrl. hist. med. cap. 2.

V. TYPHUS.

Febris petechialis epidemica Lipsiæ 1757. Ludwig, Adversar. tom. i. para 1.

— petechialis epidemica variis Germaniæ locis ab ann. 1755 ad 1761. Strack de morbo cum petechiis.

— epidemica maligna a Coutances 1772 et 1773. Soc. Royale i. mem. p. 23.

— petechialis nervosa a Dijon 1760 et 1761, Mem. par Maret. 1775.

2. Typhus *icterodes*, attended with yellowness of the skin.

Typhus *icterodes*, sp. 7.

Febris flava Indiæ Occidentalis Warren, Malignant fever of Barbadoes. Hillary's diseases of Barbadoes. Linning, on the yellow fever of South Carolina. Edin. phys. litter. essays, vol. ii. Mackittrick, de febre flava Indiæ Occidentalis, Edinb. 1766.

The following seem likewise species of Typhus :

Ephamera sudatoria, sp. 7.

— Britannica, Caius de ephem. Brit.

Sudor Anglicus, Sennert. lib. iv. cap. 15.

Hydronosus, Forest. lib. vi. obs. 8.

I am not sure if the following belong to this species :

Miliaris sudatoria, sp. e.

Febris sudatoria, Le Sueur Gallorum, Meyserey Meth. aisée. &c. Ejusd. Maladies des Armées 250. Boyer Methode à suivre dans les maladies epidemiques ? Tessier, Soc. Royale ii, mem. p. 46.

With regard to the Typhus hystericus verminosus, exhaustorum, and a manipuera of Sauvages, I am uncertain.

VI. SYNOCHUS.*

Contagious. A fever compounded of synocha and typhus; at first a synocha, afterwards and towards the end a typhus.

Synochus, S. gen. 81. L. 13.

Lenta, Lin. 14.

Phrenitis, Vog. 18.

Febris continua putrida, Boerh. 730.

Sauvages enumerates the following varieties :

Synochus sanguinea, sp. 1.

Febris depuratoria, ann. 1661 ad 1664. Sydenh. de morb. acut.

Synochus sudatoria, sp. 2.

Febris continua epidemica, ann. 1665 ad 1667. Sydenh. ibid.

Synochus soporosa, sp. 12.

Febris continua epidemica, ann. 1673. Sydenh. ibid.

Febris continua putrida annor. variorum. Wintringham Com. Nosolog.

Synochus ardens, sp. 6.

Synochus miliaris, sp. 14.

Synocha miliaris, sp. 6.

With the synochus variolodes and synocha dysenteriodes of Sauvages, I am not acquainted; nor with his synochus anniversaria, spermatica, and tarantata. His synochus scorbutica is complicated, and his synochus a scabie, symptomatic.

F 2

HECTICA.

* As many fevers are neither wholly inflammatory, nor wholly nervous, and consequently neither to be referred to synocha nor typhus, I have here inserted the genus Synochus, as instances of it in this country are common. Between typhus, however, and synochus, I am not able to ascertain the exact limits; and I am in doubt whether they are really different genera; or if different, to which of them the synonyms of authors apply. The varieties here enumerated, by Sauvages called species, seem to me properly referable to synochus.

HECTICA.*

Fever returning daily: the accessions at noon and in the evening: with remission, seldom intermission, in the morning; for the most part nocturnal sweats, and the urine depositing a sediment like brick-dust.

Hectica, S. gen. 83. Lin. 24. Vog. 80. Sag. 6 8. Med. transf. iii. 1.

Sauvages has the following species:

Hectica chlorotica, sp. 3. syphilitica, sp. 4. scrophulosa, sp. 5. a calculis, sp. 6. hydropum, sp. 7. verminosa, sp. 9. cachectarum, sp. 10. fluxuum, sp. 11. infantilis, sp. 1. This wants a definition, and seems to me either the rachitica, or scrophulosa, or verminosa. Hectica vespertina, sp. 2. This can scarcely be reckoned a disease.

As to the Hectica lymphatica of Baglivi, S. sp. 12; and the hectica nervea of Lorry, S. sp. 13. I am not able to determine.

ORDER

* As all Nosologists have ranked Hectica among fevers, I have likewise thought proper to place it here with a definition. But as I have never observed this kind of fever otherwise than symptomatic, I could not admit it in the number of those that are idiopathic, which alone are to be considered as genera. In most of the examples above, which Sauvages calls species, it is sufficiently evident that the hectic fever is truly symptomatic. See the scholium of Sauvages, tom. i. p. 319.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

Inflammatory fever; phlogosis, or pain in a particular external place, with the function of some internal part injured; the blood, when drawn and concremented, exhibiting a white coriaceous surface.

Phlegmasiæ membranosæ et parenchymatosæ, S. cl. iii.

o. i. ii. Sag. 605.

Morbi febriles phlogistici, Lin. cl. iii.

Febres continuæ compositæ inflammatoriæ, Vog.

Morbi acuti febriles, Boerh. 770.

Febres inflammatoriæ, Hoffm. ii. 105. Junck. 61.

VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Pyrexia, with redness of the skin, heat, and painful tension.

The species are,

1. Phlogosis *phlegmone*, inflammation of a vivid red colour; with a circumscribed tumour, generally rising to a point, often terminating in abscess, and often with a throbbing pain.

Phlegmone of authors, Sauv. gen. 15. Lin. 39.

Vog. 351. Sag. 299. Macb. 418.

Inflammatio, Lin. 231. Boerh. 370. Junck. 20.

It varies

a. In form.

Furunculus, S. gen. 18. Vog. 352. Sag. 23.

p. 422.

Terminibus, Vog. 381.

Papula, Lin. 275. S. p. 6.

Varus, Vog. 436. Lin. 269. S. p. 7.

Bacchia,

VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Bacchia, Lin. 270.
 Gutta rosea, S. gen. 4.
 Gutta rosacea, Vog. 437.

b. In the part affected.*

Hordeolum, S. gen. 27. Lin. 276. Vog. 434.
 Otagia, S. gen. 197. Lin. 44. Vog. 148.
 Dolor otalgicus, Hoffm. ii. 336.
 Parulis, Vog. 362.
 Mastodynia, S. gen. 210. Vog. 153.
 Paronychia, S. gen. 21. Lin. 258. Vog. 345.
 Arthrocace, S. gen. 78. Lin. 256.
 Paedarthrocace, Vog. 419.
 Spina ventosa, Boerh. 526.
 Phimosis, S. gen. 22. Lin. 297. Vog. 348.
 Paraphimosis, Vog. 349.
 Proctitis, Lin. 30.
 Proctalgia, S. gen. 214.
 Clunefia, Vog. 167.

2. Phlogosis *Erythema*, of a ruddy colour, disappearing on pressure; with an unequal waving circumference; tumour hardly perceptible, ending in cuticular scales, and in pustules or vesicles; burning pain.

Erythema, S. gen. 11. Sag. 16.
 Erysipelas of authors, Vog. 343. Macb. 421.
 Hieropyr, Vog. 344.

It varies,

a. In intensity.

Anthrax, S. gen. 19. lin. 272. Vog. 353. Sag. 24.
 Carbo et carbunculus of authors, Macb. p. 423.
 Erythema gangraenosum, S. sp. 7.

b. In its remote cause.

Erythema a frigore.
 Erythema pernio, S. sp. 4.
 Pernio, Lin. 259. Vog. 350.
 Erythema ambustio, S. sp. 2.

Erysipelas

* Whether these can be considered as so many different species let the skilful judge.

VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Erysipelas ambustio, sp. 4.
 Combustura, lin. 245.
 Combustio, Boerh. 476.
 Encaufis, Vog. 347.
 Erythema ab acri alieno applicato,
 Erysipelas Chinense, sp. 7.
 Erythema ab acri inquilino,
 Erythema intertrigo, sp. 5.
 Intertrigo, Lin. 247. Vog. 502.
 Erythema a compressione,
 Erythema paratrima, sp. 6.
 Erythema a punctura, sp. 9.
 Erysipelas a vespis, sp. 19.
 Psyrdracia a vespis, sp. 2.

c. In being complicated,

Erythema cum phlegmone,
 Erysipelas phlegmonodes of authors,
 Erythema cum oedemate,
 Erysipelas symptomaticum, S. sp. 6.

Phlogosis is succeeded by

1. APOSTEMA. When the pain and throbbing have ceased, there arises a tumour, whitish, soft, unfixed, and itching.

Apostema, S. gen. 39. Sag. 55.

Abcessus, Lin. 132. Vog. 354. Boerh. 387. 402.

Macb. p. 414.

Pustula, L. 274.

2. GANGRÆNA. The part grows livid, soft, little sensible, and frequently with vesicles full of ichor.

Gangraena, S. gen. 314. Lin. 233. Vog. 327.

Sag. 203. Boerh. 308. 419. Macb. p. 415.

3. SPHACELUS. After gangrene, the part becomes blackish, flaccid, easily lacerable, without feeling or heat, and with the fætor of putrid flesh; the corruption quickly spreading.

Sphacelus, Lin. 234. Vog. 328. Boerh. 457.

VIII.

VIII. OPHTHALMIA.

Redness and pain in the eye ; light offensive ; for the most part with effusion of tears.

Ophthalmia, S. gen. 196. Lin. 43. Vog. 341.

Sag. 231. Junck. 24. Macb. p. 423.

Chemosis, Vog. 46.

Ophthalmites, Vog. 47.

Inflammatio oculorum, Hoffm. ii. 165.

The species and varieties are,

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. Ophthalmia *membranarum*. Inflammation in the tunica adnata, and the membranes under it, or in the coats of the eye.

It varies

- a. In degree of external inflammation.

Ophthalmia Taraxis, S. sp. 1. humida, sp. 8. chemosis, sp. 12. Erysipelatosa, sp. 7. pustulosa, sp. 6. phlyctænodes, sp. 21.

- b. In the affection of the internal coats.

Ophthalmia choroideæ, S. sp. 13. tenebricosa, S. sp. 10.

2. Ophthalmia *tarsi*, with swelling, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsus palpebrarum.

Ophthalmia trachoma, S. sp. 4. & sicca, sp. 5.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

- a. From disease in the eye itself.

Ophthalmia angularis, S. sp. 14. tuberculosa, sp. 3. trichiasis, sp. 2. cancrosa, sp. 15. a synechia, sp. 16. a lagophthalmo, sp. 17. ab elcomate, sp. 18. ab ungue, sp. 19. a corneæ fistula, sp. 20. uveæ, sp. 22.

- b. From diseases of the other parts, or of the whole body.

Ophthalmia metastatica, S. sp. 24. scrophulosa, sp. 9. syphilitica, sp. 11. febricosa, sp. 23.

IX,

IX. PHRENITIS.

Vehement pyrexia; violent headach; redness of the face and eyes; impatience of light and noise; watchfulness; furious delirium.

Phrenitis, S. gen. 101. Lin. 25. Sag. gen. 301.
Boerh. 771. Hoffm. ii. 131. Junck. 63. Macb.
p. 432.

Phrenismus, Vog. 45.

Cephalitis, S. gen. 109. Sag. gen. 310.

Sphacelismus, Lin. 32.

Siriasis, Vog. 34.

The following are the synonyms of the only species of idiopathic Phrenitis:

Phrenitis vera, sp. 1. Boerh. 771. P. idiopathica, Junck. 63. Cephalalgia inflammatoria, sp. 9. Cephalitis spontanea, sp. 3. Littriana, sp. 5. siriasis, sp. 4. Siriasis, V. 34.

The synonyms of the symptomatic Phrenitis are the following:

Phrenitis synochi pleuriticae, S. sp. 2. synochi sanguineae, sp. 4. calentura, sp. 11. Indica, sp. 12. Cephalitis Ægyptiaca, sp. 1. epidemica, ann. 1510. sp. 6. verminosa, sp. 7. cerebelli, sp. 8. Phrenitis miliaris, sp. 3. variolosa, sp. 5. morbillosa, sp. 6. a plica, sp. 8. aphrodisiaca, sp. 9. a tarantismo, sp. 14. hydrophobica, sp. 15. a dolore, sp. 13. Cephalitis traumatica, sp. 2.

X. CYNANCHE.

Pyrexia, sometimes of the ardent kind; redness and pain of the fauces: deglutition and respiration difficult, with a sense of straitness in the fauces.

Cynanche, S. gen. 110. Lin. 33. Sag. gen. 300.
Angina, Vog. 49. Hoffm. ii. 125. Junck. 30.
Angina inflammatoria, Boerh. 798.

G

The

X. CYNANCHE.

The species are,

1. *Cynanche tonsillaris*, affecting the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly the tonsils, with tumour and redness, with synocha.

Cynanche tonsillaris, S. sp. 1.

Anginae inflammatoriae, sp. 5. Boerh. 805.

2. *Cynanche maligna*, affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces, with swelling, redness, and mucous crusts, of a whitish or ash colour, covering ulcers; with typhous fever and eruptions.

Cynanche maligna, S. sp. 3.

_____ *ulcerosa*, var. a. Journ. de Med. 1758.

_____ *gangraenosa*, var. b. Journ. de Med. 1756.

Ulcera faucium et gutturis anginosa et lethalia.

Hispanis Garotillo, Lud. Mercat. consult. 24.

Angina ulcerosa, Fothergill, Account of the ulcerous sore throat, edit. 1751, Huxham on the malignant ulcerous sore throat, from 1751 to 1753.

Febris epidemica cum angina ulcusculosa, Douglas practical history, Boston 1736. Lond. med. obs. i. 20.

Angina epidemica, Russel oecon. natur. p. 105.

_____ *gangraenosa*, Withering's diss. inaug. Edin. 1766.

_____ *suffocativa*, Bard's inquiry, New York, 1771.

_____ *maligna*, Johnstone on the malignant angina, &c. Worcester 1779. Wall's works, p. 58.

3. *Cynanche trachealis*, difficult respiration, inspiration loud, voice hoarse, cough sharp; hardly any apparent swelling in the fauces, swallowing not very difficult, fever a synocha.

Cynanche trachealis, S. sp. 5.

_____ *laryngea* of authors, Eller. de cogn. et curand. morb. sect. 7.

Anginae inflammatoriae, sp. 1. Boerh. 801.

Angina

X. CYNANCHE.

Angina latens et difficilis, Dodon. obs. 18.

— interna, Tulp. l. i. obs. 51.

— pernicioſa, Greg. Horſt. obſerv. l. iii. obs. 1.

Whether theſe ſynonyma of Sauvages, and the others, belong to one and the ſame diſeaſe, let the experienced determine; but the following evidently belong to the definition above given:

Suffocatio ſtridula, in Scotland, the Croup. Home on the Croup.

Aſthma infantum, Millar on the aſthma and chin-cough.

— infantum ſpaſmodicum, Ruſh, diſſertation, London 1770.

Cynanche ſtridula, Crawford, diſſert. inaug. Edinb. 1771.

Angina epidemica, ann. 1743. Molloy in Rutty's hiſtory of the weather.

Morbus ſtrangulatorius, Starr, Phil. Tranſact. No. 495.*

Morbus truculentus infantum, Francof. ad Viadrum et in vicinia graſſans, ann. 1758. C. a Bergen.

A. nova N. C. tom. ii. p. 157.

Angina inflammatoria infantum, Ruſſel, œcon. nat. p. 70.

Catarrhus ſuffocativus Barbadenſis, ann. 1758. Hilary's Barbadoes, p. 134.

Angina polypſa, ſive membranacea Michaelis, Straſburg 1778, and the authors quoted by the ingenious and learned writer.

Morbus anginae polypſae analogus, Soc. Royale ii. hiſt. p. 206.

4. Cynanche *pharyngea*, with redneſs chiefly at the bottom of the fauces; ſwallowing exceedingly difficult and painful; reſpiration eaſy; fever ſynocha.

G 2

Cynanche

* Whether this diſeaſe belongs to the Cynanche *maligna* or *trachealis* I am uncertain; as I often am with regard to the deſcriptions of the ſame diſeaſes in different authors.

X. CYNANCHE.

Cynanche pharyngea, S. sp. 6. Eller de cogn. et cur. sect. 7.

Anginae inflammatoriae, sp. 4. Boerh. 804.

5. Cynanche *parotidea*, with great external swelling of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impeded; fever synocha, in general flow,

Cynanche parotidæa, sp. 14. In French, Oreillons et Ourles, Tissot Avis au peuple, No. 116. Encyclopedie, under Oreillons.

Angina externa. In English, the Mumps, Ruffel, oecon. natur. p. 114. In Scotch, the Branks.

Catarrhus Bellinfulanus, sp. 4.

Offervazioni di Girol. Gaspari, Venez. 1731.

———— di Targ. Tozzetti, Racolta ima, p. 176.

The Cynanche purpuro-parotidæa of Sauvages seems to belong either to the maligna, sp. 3. or to the scarlatina.

The symptomatic diseases of this genus arise

a. From internal causes.

Cynanche epidemica, S. sp. 2.

Amphimerina anginosa, sp. 12.

Febris anginosa, Huxham de aëre.

Cynanche prunella, S. sp. 12.

———— exanthematica, sp. 4.

———— arthritica, sp. 10.

———— hepatica, sp. 8.

———— a dysenteria, sp. 13.

b. From external causes.

Cynanche a deglutitis, S. sp. 9,

———— mercurialis, sp. 11.

The Cynanche thymica of Sauvages is seldom inflammatory, and therefore not to be placed here.

XI. PNEUMONIA. *

Pyrexia; pain in some part of the thorax; respiration difficult; cough.

Febris pneumonica, Hoffm. ii. 136. Macb. p. 435.

The species are,

1. *Pneumonia peripneumonia*. The pulse not always hard, sometimes soft; dull pain in the breast; respiration always difficult, and often impossible except in an erect posture of the body; the face swollen and of a purple colour; cough, in general moist, often bloody.

Peripneumonia, S. gen. 112. Lin. 34. Vog. 51.
Sag. gen. 311. Boerh. 820. Juncker, 67.

The

* All medical writers, both antient and modern, and all nosologists, have divided inflammation of the thorax into two genera, namely, Pneumonia and Pleuritis. The moderns, however, have discovered by dissections, that the antients were mistaken as to the seat of these diseases, and consequently with regard to the difference between them. Modern anatomists have found that the disease which the antients supposed was seated in the pleura attached to the ribs, was oftener seated in that part of the pleura which invests the lungs. We now likewise know that the circumstance of these diseases having sometimes a different seat, can hardly be ascertained by the symptoms; and, at any rate, that these diseases, however in some particulars different, are really very much allied, generally indeed conjoined, and that to distinguish them is a refinement of little or no use in the practice of medicine. For these reasons, I am of opinion with the experienced Hoffman, that inflammations of the internal thorax should constitute but one genus; and accordingly I have here placed it under the name of pneumonia. The symptoms, which, as characteristic, I have assigned to it, as they are present in every inflammation of the breast, and in general are the principal, seem to constitute the true generic character.

Whether there are different species of the disease I am in doubt. But willing to yield something to the opinions and practice of physicians, I have given the specific characters of Pneumonia and Pleuritis, so far as I could ascertain them either from the writings of physicians, or my own observation. But I have to observe, that though these diseases are sometimes distinct, yet in general, no accurate limits can be placed between them.

XI. PNEUMONIA.

¶ 1. *Simple and idiopathic.*

Peripneumonia pura or vera of authors, S. sp. 1.
 ——— gastrica, S. sp. 11. Morgagn. de
 caus. et sed. epist. xx. art. 30. 31.*

This varies in degree,

Peripneumonia catarrhalis, S. sp. 6.
 ——— notha †, Sydenh. sect. 6. cap. 4.
 Boerh. 867. Morgagni de caus. et sed. epist. xxi.
 11—15.

¶ 2. *Idiopathic complicated with fever. †*

Peripneumonia putrida, S. sp. 2. §
 ——— ardens, sp. 3.

Peripneumonia

* Whether this variety belong to peripneumonia or to pleuritis I am not certain.

† I consider the *spurious* Peripneumony to differ from the *true* only in degree, and have therefore placed it here as a variety. The difference I conceive lies in this, that in the spurious peripneumony the inflammation is less, and the flux of humour to the lungs more copious than in the true. But, as in the spurious, the symptoms of fever, pain, difficult breathing, and cough, may be present in different degrees and in various proportions, it is not surprising that the descriptions of this disease should be different in different authors, or that the learned Morgagni should doubt whether the disease described by authors under the name of Peripneumonia notha be really the same. Upon comparing what has been written on this subject, with many observations collected from patients themselves, I have no doubt but that the disease described by Sydenham and Boerhaave under the name of Peripneumonia notha is the same; and that the disease observed by Valfalva in Francis Coralli, and that observed by Morgagni himself in the celebrated Valisneri were really the same. See First Lines of the Practice of Physic, edit. 1784. § 376.

‡ When there is a complication of diseases, it is often doubtful which of them is the principal; nor am I confident that I have always been right in deciding on this point. In some cases I have trusted to my own judgement; but in most I have followed Sauvages: thinking it sufficient to point out to students those complications in one way or other.

§ Following, as usual, Sauvages, I have here set down this and the three following as different species; though I myself incline to consider them as the same.

XI. PNEUMONIA.

Peripneumonia maligna, sp. 4.

———— typhodes, sp. 5.

Amphimerina peripneumonica, sp. 15.

¶ 3. *Symptomatic.*

Peripneumonia arthritica, S. sp. 7. exanthematica,

sp. 9. phthysicorum, sp. 8. hydrophobica, sp. 10.

rachialgica, sp. 12.

2. Peripneumonia *pleuritis*, pulse hard; pain, in general of the side, pungent, and encreased, especially at inspiration; lying on the side troublesome; very painful cough, at first dry, afterwards humid, and often bloody.

Pleuritis, S. gen. 103. Lin. 27. Vog. 50. Sag.

gen. 303. Boerh. 875. Junck. 67.

Paraphrenesis, S. gen. 102. Lin. 26. *

Paraphrenitis, Vog. 55. Boerh. 907.

Diaphragmitis, Sag. gen. 304.

¶ 1. *Simple and idiopathic.*

Pleuritis vera, S. sp. 1. Boerh. 875. Verna princeps morb. acut. pleuritis, l. i. cap. 2. 3. Zeviani della parapleuritide, cap. 3. Morg. de sed. et caus. morb. ep. xx. art. 56. xxi. 45. Wendt. de pleuritide; apud Sandifort. thes. ii.

———— pulmonis, S. sp. 2. Zevian. dell parapleur. iii. 28. &c.

Peripneumonia,

* In the disease which is commonly called *paraphrenesis*, or *paraphrenitis*, and more properly by Sagar *diaphragmitis*, all physicians allow that there is an inflammation of that part of the pleura extended above the diaphragm, and that this constitutes the disease. Nosologists have therefore improperly considered it as a genus distinct from pneumonia.

Neither can it be considered as different from pleuritis; for it seldom exhibits any symptoms different from those in that disease. The risus sardonius, and delirium phreniticum ascribed to it by many writers, are certainly not always present. The former, which I have never seen, is undoubtedly very rare; and the latter seems to proceed, not so much from the inflamed part of the pleura, as from the degree of fever or of phlogistic diathesis.

XI. PNEUMONIA.

Pleuripneumonia, pleuro-peripneumonia, peripneumo-pleuritis of authors. Baronius de pleuripneumonia.

Halleri opuscul. patholog. ob. 13. Morgagn. de sed. et caus. epist. xx. et xxi. passim. Cleghorn Minorca, p. 247. Triller de pleuritide, aph. 1. 2. 3. cap. i. 8. Huxham dis. on pleurifies, &c. chap. i. Pringle dis. of the army, p. 147.

Pleuritis convulsiva, S. sp. 13. Bianch. hist. hep. vol. i. p. 234.

———— hydrothoracica, S. sp. 15. Morgagn. de caus. et sed. xx. 34.

———— dorsalis, S. sp. 3. Verna, p. iii. cap. 8.

———— mediastini, S. sp. 4. P. Sal. Div. de affect. part. cap. 6. Friend, hist. med. de Avenzoare.

Mediastiana, Vog. 52.

Pleuritis pericardii, S. sp. 5. Verna, p. iii. cap. 9.

Parapleuritis Zeviani della parapleuritide.

Pleurodyne, parapleuritis, S. sp. 19.

Paraphrenesis diaphragmatica, S. sp. 1. De Haen, rat. med. i. 7. iii. pag. 31.

———— pleuritica, S. sp. 2.

———— hepatica, sp. 3.

Of the inflammation of the mediastinum, pericardium, and diaphragm, See Morgagni de caus. et sed. viii. 13. xxi. 35. 36. 46. xlv. 16. Van Swieten ad Boerh. 913.

¶ 2. *Complicated,*

a. *With fever.*

Pleuritis biliosa, S. sp. 7. erysipelatosa, sp. 11. biliosa, Bianch. hist. hep. vol. i. p. 236. putrida, sp. 9. Synochus pleuritica, sp. 5. Pleuritis pestilens, sp. 16. miliaris, sp. 20.

b. *With catarrh.*

Pleuritis catarrhalis, S. sp. 10.

———— lymphatica, Bianch. hist. hep. i. p. 233.

XI. PNEUMONIA.

¶ 3. *Symptomatic.*

Pleuritis traumatica, S. sp. 6.

—— verminosa, sp. 8. Verna pleur. p. i. cap.

i. p. iii. cap. 11. Morgagn. de sed. et caus.
xxi. 43. 44.

—— stomachalis, Bianch. hist. hep. i. p. 232.

Pleurodyne verminosa, S. sp. 2.

Pleuritis lactea, sp. 17.

—— Polonica, sp. 18.

¶ 4. *Falsæ.*Pleuritis hepatica, S. sp. 12. Panarol. Pentac. i.
obf. 37.

—— splenica, sp. 19.

Pneumonia ends in

VOMICA. After Pneumonia, not terminating in resolution, constant difficult respiration and cough, uneasy lying on the sound side, and hectic fever.

Vomica Boerh. 835. Junck. 35. *

Pleurodyne vomica, S. sp. 21.

EMPHYEMA. After pneumonia, ending in suppuration, often after Vomica, a remission of pain, while the difficult respiration, cough, painful lying on the side, and hectic fever remain, often with a sense of a fluid in the breast, and symptoms of hydrothorax.

The following are varieties from Sauvages, though not always distinct:

Empyema a peripneumonia, S. sp. 1. a vomica, sp. 2. plurae, sp. 3. mediastini, sp. 4. diaphragmatis, sp. 5. intercostale, sp. 6.

H

XII.

* What we here call Vomica, is the Vomica clausa of physicians. The characters of vomica given by Linnæus and Vogel are adapted to the vomica aperta; and, therefore, I do not here refer to these authors.

XII. CARDITIS.*

Pyrexia; pain in the region of the heart; anxiety;
difficult respiration; cough; unequal pulse; palpi-
tation; fyncope.

Carditis, S. gen. 111. Vog. 54.

Pericarditis, Vog. 53.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

Carditis spontanea, S. sp. 1. Senac. Traité de coeur.

l. iv. chap. 7. Meckel, mem. de Berlin, 1756.

Erysipelas pulmonis, Lomm. observ. lib. ii.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Carditis traumatica, S. sp. 2. Senac. ibid. chap. 6.

XIII. PERITONITIS.

Pyrexia; pain in the abdomen; encreased when the
body is erect; without the symptoms proper to
other abdominal inflammations.

1. Peritonitis *propria*, in the peritoneum, strictly so call-
ed, or in the peritoneum surrounding the abdomen
internally.

Peritonitis, Vog. 62. Lieutaud. hist. med. l. 1.

obf. 3. Raygerus apud eund. l. 1. obf. 341.

Morgagn. de sed. lvii. 20.

2. Peritonitis *omentalis*, in the peritoneum extended over
the omentum.

Epiploitis,

* Vogel rightly observes that the symptoms of Carditis are nearly the same with those of peripneumony, but more severe; and Linnæus seems to be of the same opinion, as he neither considers carditis nor pericarditis as phlogistic diseases. We know that inflammation of the pericardium often takes place without any other signs of peripneumony.

XIII. PERITONITIS.

Epiploitis, S. gen. 106. Sag. gen. 308. *

Omentitis, Vog. 61.

Omenti inflammatio, Boerb. 958. et Van Swieten comm. Stork. ann. med. i. 132. Hulme on the puerperal fever.

3. Peritonitis *mesenterica*, in the peritoneum, extended over the mesentery.

Mesenteritis, Vog. 60.

Enteritis mesenterica, S. sp. 4.

XIV. GASTRITIS.

Pyrexia, of the typhous kind; anxiety; burning heat and pain in the epigastrium, encreased by whatever is taken into the stomach; inclination to vomit, and the ingesta immediately thrown out; hiccup.

Gastritis, S. gen. 104. Lin, 28. Vog. 56. Sag. gen. 306.

Ventriculi inflammatio, Boerb. 951.

Febris stomachica inflammatoria, Hoffm. ii. 120.

¶ 1. Idiopathic.

a. From internal causes.

1. Gastritis *phlegmonodea*, with acute pain, and vehement Pyrexia. †

H 2

Gastritis

* I have here considered both the epiploitis and the mesenteritis, as species of the Peritonitis, not only because they are affections of the same continuous membrane, but because hardly any marks can be given by which they may be distinguished from the peritonitis, strictly so called.

† That both Gastritis and Enteritis contain two species, one of which may be called phlegmonodea, and the other erythematica, I am convinced by many observations, and have accordingly so placed them here; though it must be confessed, that of the Gastritis erythematica, and still more of the Enteritis erythematica, the signs are often obscure and uncertain. This I mention that others may more diligently examine them.

XIV. GASTRITIS.

Gastritis legitima, S. sp. 1. Eller, de cogn. et cur. morb. sect. xi. Haller. obs. 14. hist. 3. Lieut. hist. anat. med. li. i. 74.

—— erysipelatoſa, S. sp. 4. *

Cardialgia inflammatoria, S. sp. 13. Tralles de opio, ſect. ii. p. 231.

b. From external cauſes.

Gastritis a veneno, S. sp. 3.

2. Gastritis *erythematica*, with ſlight pain and fever, and eryſipelatous redneſs in the fauces.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Gastritis exanthematica, S. sp. 5.

—— hernioſa, S. sp. 7.

As to the Gastritis ſternocorſtalis, I am uncertain.

XV. ENTERITIS.

Typhous fever; pungent pain in the abdomen, ſpreading, and acute round the umbilicus; vomiting; obſtinate coſtivenefs.

Enteritis, S. gen. 105. Lin. 29. Vog. 57. Sag. gen. 307.

Inteſtinorum inflammatio, Boerh. 959.

Febris inteſtinorum inflammatoria ex meſenterico, Hoffm. ii. 170.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. Enteritis *phlegmonodea*, with acute pain, vehement pyrexia, vomiting and coſtivenefs.

Enteritis iliaca, S. sp. 1.

—— colica, ſp. 2. Boerh. 963.

2. Enteritis

* What Sauvages here calls the gaſtritis eryſipelatoſa ſeems to me evidently the phlegmonodea.

XV. ENTERITIS.

2. Enteritis *erythematica*, with slight pain and fever, without vomiting, and with diarrhoea.

¶ 2. Symptomatic.

Enteritis flatulenta, S. sp. 3.
 ——— enterocelica, sp. 5.

XVI. HEPATITIS.

Pyrexia; tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, often pungent as in pleuritis, but oftener dull; pain at the clavicle and the top of the right shoulder; painful lying on the left side; difficult respiration; dry cough; vomiting; hiccup.

Hepatitis, S. gen. 113. Lin. 35. Vog. 58. Sag.
 gen. 312. Boerh. 914. Hoffm. ii. 14. Junck.
 66. Macb. p. 446.

1. Acute; to be known by the marks in the definition.
2. Chronic. This often affords no signs by which it may be distinguished. Sometimes, however, its presence may be inferred from certain antecedent causes of hepatitis; from a sense of fulness and weight in the right hypochondrium; from pain more or less acute felt in the same part; from pain upon pressure of the right hypochondrium, or from lying on the left side; and lastly, from slight fever, with the above symptoms.

Hepatitis erysipelatosa, S. sp. 1.
 ——— pleuritica, sp. 2. Bianch, hist. hep. tom.
 i. p. 388.
 Pleuritis hepatica, sp. 12.
 Hepatitis cystica, sp. 4. *
 ——— obscura, sp. 5.

The

* I doubt not but from contusion, or other causes, inflammation of the gall bladder, or of the ductus choledochus, may arise; but by what signs it may be known,

XVI. HEPATITIS.

The following disease is improperly considered as a species.

Hepatitis suppurans, S. sp. 6. Cheston's pathol. inq. chap. iii. sect. 2. et app. case 12.

Hepatalgia apostematosa, sp. 7.

XVII. SPLENITIS.

Pyrexia; tension, heat, tumour, and pain, in the left hypochondrium, encreased by pressure; without any signs of nephritis.

Splenitis, S. gen. 114. Lin. 36. Vog. 59. Junck. 67. Sag. gen. 313. Magb. p. 448.

Lienis inflammatio, Boerb. 958, et Van Swieten comm.

There is properly but one species.

Splenitis phlegmonodea, S. sp. 1. Forest, l. xx. obs. 5. 6. De Haen, apud Van Swieten, p. 958.

Pleuritis splenica, sp. 19.

Splenalgia suppuratoria, sp. 3.

XVIII. NEPHRITIS.

Pyrexia; pain in the region of the kidneys, often shooting along the course of the ureter; frequent discharge of urine, either thin and without colour, or of a bright red; vomiting; numbness of the leg; retraction or pain of the testicle of the same side.

Nephritis, S. gen. 115. Lin. 37. Vog. 65. Sag. gen. 314.

¶ I.

known, except in one case, I am ignorant. In the jaundice, for instance, with acute pain in the epigastric region, from calculus, it would seem, sticking in the ductus choledochus, we must allow that inflammation of the cystic duct has often arisen; to prevent which we ought always to be on our guard.

XVIII. NEPHRITIS.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.* Spontaneous.

Nephritis vera, S. sp. 1.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Nephritis calculosa, S. sp. 2.

Nephralgia calculosa, sp. 1.

———— arenosa, sp. 2.

———— purulenta, sp. 7. Cheston's inq. ch. ii.

———— arthritica, sp. 3.

XIX. CYSTITIS.

Pyrexia; swelling and pain in the hypogastrium; frequent and painful discharge of urine, or suppression of it; tenesmus.

Cystitis, S. gen. 108. Lin. 31. Vog. 66. Sag. gen. 309.

Inflammatio vesicae, Hoffm. ii. 157.

1. From internal causes.

Cystitis spontanea, S. sp. 1.

2. From external causes.

Cystitis a cantharidibus, S. sp. 2.

———— traumatica, sp. 3.

XX. HYSTERITIS.

Pyrexia; heat, tension, tumour, and pain in the hypogastrium; pain in the mouth of the uterus when touched; vomiting.

Hysteritis, Lin. 38. Vog. 63.

Metritis, S. gen. 107. Sag. gen. 315.

Inflammatio et febris uterina, Hoffm. ii. 156.

The following are species:

Metritis puerperarum, S. sp. 1. typhodes, sp. 2.

lactea, sp. 3.

XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

The cause external, and in general known; pyrexia; pain about the joints, following the tract of the muscles, attacking the knees and larger articulations, in preference to those of the feet or hands; encreased by external heat.

Rheumatismus, S. gen. 185. Lin. 62. Vog. 138.

Boerh. 1490. Junck. 19.

Dolores rheumatici et arthritici, Hoffm. ii. 317.

Myositis, Sag. gen. 301.

Lumbago, S. gen. 212. Vog. 138. Sag. 169.

Ischias, S. gen. 213. Vog. 138. Sag. 170.

Pleurodyne, S. gen. 148. Vog. 138. Sag. 254.

Macb. p. 511.

The Rheumatismus acutus, and vulgaris, are idiopathic.

It varies in seat.

a. In the muscles of the loins.

Lumbago rheumatica, S. gen. 212. sp. 1.

Nephralgia rheumatica, sp. 4.

b. In the muscles of the coxendix.

Ischias rheumaticum, S. gen. 213. sp. 10.

c. In the muscles of the thorax.

Pleurodyne rheumatica, S. gen. 148. sp. 3.

Pleuritis spuria, Boerh. 878.

The symptomatic species are,

Lumbago plethorica, S. sp. 3.

Ischias sanguineum, sp. 2.

Pleurodyne plethorica, sp. 1.

Rheumatismus hystericus, sp. 7.

Ischias hystericum, sp. 3.

Pleurodyne hysterica, sp. 6.

Rheumatismus saltatorius, sp. 8.

Pleurodyne flatulenta, sp. 4.

———— a spasme, sp. 9.

Rheumatismus

XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

Rheumatismus scorbuticus, sp. 4.

Lumbago scorbutica, sp. 5.

Pleurodyne scorbutica, sp. 11.

Ischias syphiliticum, sp. 7.

Pleurodyne venerea, sp. 5.

Lumbago sympathica, sp. 13.

*a mesenterii glandulis induratis,**in pancreate tumido, purulento, schirroso, putri,**ab induratis pyloro, vena cava, pancreate,**a rene schirroso, putrefacto,**ab abscessu circa venae cavae bifurcationem,**a vermibus intra renes.*

Lumbago a sabarra, sp. 8.

Pleurodyne a cacochylia, sp. 7.

Rheumatismus saltatorius verminosus, sp. 8.

Ischias verminosus, sp. 8.

Pleurodyne verminosa, sp. 2.

Rheumatismus metallicus, sp. 10.

Lumbago a hydrothorace, sp. 14.

———— pseudoischuria, sp. 16.

———— ex aneurismate, sp. 11.

Pleurodyne ex aneurismate, sp. 10.

———— a rupto oesophago, sp. 20.

———— rachitica, sp. 13.

Ischias a spargano, sp. 5.

Pleurodyne catarrhalis, sp. 14.

———— phthifica, sp. 8.

Rheumatismus necroscos, sp. 14.

———— convulsivus, sp. 15.

Ischias gravidarum, sp. 4.

Lumbago partus, sp. 7.

———— a nisu, sp. 10.

Ischias a subluxatione, sp. 9.

Rheumatismus dorsalis, sp. 11.

Lumbago a satyriasi, sp. 15.

Rheumatismus febriculus, sp. 9.

Lumbago febrilis, sp. 4.

Pleurodyne febricola, sp. 15.

Rheumatismus miliaris, sp. 12.

Lumbago miliaris, sp. 9.

Pleurodyne miliaris, sp. 16.

XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

Rheumatism is followed by

ARTHRODYNIA*. After rheumatism, a violent strain or subluxation, succeed pains in the joints or muscles, increased on motion, more or less fugacious, and alleviated by the heat of the bed or other external heat; the joints weak, rigid, easily and often spontaneously growing cold; no pyrexia, and seldom any tumour.

Syn. Rheumatismus chronicus.

The Lumbago and Ischias are sometimes acute diseases; but as they are most commonly chronic, they in general belong to this place.

Lond. med. obs. iv. 5.

XXII. ODONTALGIA.

Rheumatism or arthrodynia of the maxillæ, from carries in the teeth.

Odontalgia, S. gen. 198. Lin. 45. Vog. 145.

Sag. gen. 157. Junck. 25. Macb. 509.

five rheumatismus odontalgicus, Hoffm.
ii. 330.

The following are varieties from Sauvages :

Odontalgia cariosa, S. sp. 1. scorbutica, sp. 4. catarrhalis, sp. 3. arthritica, sp. 6. gravidarum, sp. 2. hysterica, sp. 5. stomachica, sp. 9.

XXIII.

* If, as some think, the chronic rheumatism, be a very different genus from the acute, like all genera, it ought to have a simple name, and that which I have here given it, I think not inappropriate. Besides, having always considered the chronic rheumatism as a consequence of the acute rheumatism, or of rheumatism simply, and as between the two diseases it is not easy to ascertain the limits, I cannot acknowledge the chronic as a distinct genus. It is, however, in its nature so different from the acute, and requires so different a treatment, that it deserves to be pointed out by a different name, nor will I quarrel with any who choose to consider it as a distinct genus.

XXIII. PODAGRA. *

Hereditary, arising without any apparent external cause, but preceded, for the most part, by an unusual affection of the stomach; pyrexia; pain at a joint, generally of the great toe; certainly infesting the articulations of the feet and hands chiefly; returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach, or other internal parts.

Podagra, Vog. 175. Boerh. 1254.

Febris podagrica, Vog. 69.

Arthritis, S. gen. 183. Lin. 60. Vog. 139. Sag. gen. 142. Macb. p. 487. Lond. med. observ. vi. 20.

Dolor podagricus et arthriticus verus, Hoffm. ii. 339.

Dolores arthritici, Hoffm. ii. 317.

Affectus spastico-arthritici, Junck. 46.

Perhaps Sauvages is in the right when, contrary to his usual custom, he affirms that there is but one species of this disease. The following may be reckoned varieties:

1. *Podagra regularis*, with pretty violent inflammation of the joints, enduring for several days, and receding gradually with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the part affected.

Arthritis podagra, S. sp. 1. rachialgica, sp. 11 †. aestiva, sp. 4.

I 2

2. *Podagra*

* I have rejected the term Arthritis as an ambiguous one among physicians; and have, with Boerhaave, adopted that of Podagra, as denoting the chief type of the disease.

† As usual I have inserted the varieties of Sauvages, which he calls species; but, besides that his species are not always well defined, the *Podagra regularis* and *atonica* sometimes so run into one another, that I will not assert I have been always accurate in assigning to the species of Sauvages their proper places.

XXIII. PODAGRA.

2. *Podagra atonica*, debility of the stomach, or other internal part, and either without the expected or usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and fugacious pain in them; with dyspepsia, or other symptoms of debility, often quickly alternating.

Arthritis melancholica, S. sp. 6. *hiemalis*, sp. 2.
chlorotica, sp. 5. *asthmatica*, sp. 9.

3. *Podagra retrograda*, with inflammation of the joints suddenly disappearing, followed immediately by debility of the stomach, or of some other internal part.

4. *Podagra aberrans*, with inflammation of some internal part, preceded, or not preceded, by inflammation of the joints, which quickly disappears.

The gout is sometimes accompanied with other diseases.

Arthritis rheumatica, S. sp. 3. *scorbutica*, sp. 7.
syphilitica, sp. 8.

The following species of Sauvages do not seem to be gout:

Arthritis rachitica, S. sp. 13. *Americana*, sp. 14.
Bahamensis, sp. 15.

XXIV. ARTHROPUOSIS.

Pains of the joints, or muscular parts, deep, dull, and long continued, often from contusion; little or no swelling; no inflammation; fever, at first slight, afterwards hectic, and abscess of the part at the same time.

Lumbago pleadica, S. sp. 6. Fordyce, Practice of Physic, p. ii, pag. 70. Cheston, app. case 4. et 5.

----- *apostematosa*, sp. 12.

----- *ab arthrocace*, sp. 17.

Ischias ex abscessu, sp. 7.

Morbus coxarius, De Haen, Rat. med. vol. i. c. xxxii.

ORDER

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

*Contagious diseases, attacking a person once only in his life : beginning with fever ; at a definite time eruptions, often numerous and small, scattered over the skin. **

Exanthemata, Sag. cl. x.

Phlegmasiae exanthematicae, S. cl. iii. o. i.

Morbi exanthematici, Lin. cl. i. o. ii.

Febres exanthematici, Vog. cl. i. o. ii.

XXV.

* By what character this order can be properly defined, or by what limits circumscribed, is uncertain. For, if eruptions, originating from a specific contagion only, are to be considered as belonging to it ; undoubtedly eruptions depending on no specific contagion, but on a certain state of the fever alone, can by no means be ranked among genuine eruptive fevers. Accordingly, I have omitted Petechia, and perhaps should likewise have omitted Miliaria and Aphtha. Besides, as eruptive fevers are generally contagious, and only affect people once in the course of their lives ; it seems fit that they should be distinguished from those which are not contagious, and do, or may affect persons often in the course of their lives. The Small pox, therefore, and Erysipelas, are improperly placed in the same order. Lastly, as eruptions, in any disease, are not always of the same form ; nor always appear ; nor appear on a certain day of the disease, one may justly doubt whether such a disease can be justly placed among the Exanthemata : and for the same reason, I am not certain whether the Plague ought to be referred to the Order of Exanthemata or Febres.

With regard to these circumstances, which may afford matter for useful discussion, I am not able to decide with certainty ; but what I consider as necessary for the purposes of Nosology, will appear by the definition I have here given.

But as the character of the order is not absolutely necessary to the characters of the genera and species, I have in some measure neglected the former, and have included those diseases which are in general enumerated by Nosologists as Exanthemata.

XXV. VARIOLA.

Contagious, inflammatory fever, with vomiting, and upon pressure of the epigastrium, pain.

The eruption of small red pimples begins on the third day, and ends on the fifth, which pimples in the course of eight days, suppurate, and at last fall off in crusts, often leaving depressed scars, or little pits in the skin.

Variola, S. gen. 92. Lin. 3. Sag. gen. 290.
Febris variolosa, Vog. 35. Hoffm. ii. 49.
Variolae, Boerh. 1371. Junck. 76.

The species are,

1. *Variola discreta*; with few pustules, and these distinct, with circular margins, turgid; the fever ceasing upon the eruption breaking out.

Variola discreta benigna, S. sp. 1.

Variolae regulares discretæ, Sydenh. sect. iii. c. 2.

Variolae discretæ simplices, Helvet. obs. sp. 1.

Variola discreta complicata, S. sp. 2. Helv. sp. 2.

Variolae anomalæ, Sydenh. sect. iv. cap. 6.

Variola discreta dysenteriodes, S. sp. 4. Sydenh. sect. iv. cap. 1.

— *discreta vesicularis*, S. sp. 5.

— *discreta crystallina*, Mead de variol. cap. 2.

— *discreta verrucosa*, S. sp. 6. Mead ibid.

— *discreta filiquosa*, S. sp. 7. Friend Oper. p. 358.

— *discreta miliaris*, S. sp. 8. Helvet. obs. sp. 3.

2. *Variola confluenta*, with numerous pustules, confluent, with irregular margins, flaccid, and but little elevated; the fever remaining after the eruption.

Variola confluenta, S. sp. 9.

Variolae regulares confluentes, ann. 1667. Sydenh. sect. iii. cap. 2.

— *confluentes simplices*, Helvet. obs. sp. 1.

Variola confluenta crystallina, S. sp. 10.

— *Japonica*, Kempfer.

Vesiculæ

XXV. VARIOLA.

- Vesiculæ Divæ Barbaræ, C. Piss. obs. 149. *
- Variola confluens maligna, Helvet. obs. sp. 1.
- confluens cohaerens, S. sp. 11.
- confluens maligna, Helvet. sp. 2.
- confluens nigra, S. sp. 12. Sydenh. sect. v. cap. 4.
- confluens maligna, Helvet. sp. 3.
- sanguinea, Mead de variolis, cap. 2.
- confluens corymbosa, S. sp. 13.
- confluens maligna, Helvet. sp. 4.

XXVI. VARICELLA.

Synocha; pimples breaking out after short and slight fever, which run into pustules like those of the small pox, but seldom suppurate; in a few days ending in crusts, without leaving any scar.

Varicella, Vog. 42.

—— lymphatica, S. sp. 1.

The Chicken-Pox. Edinb. med. essays, vol. ii. art. 2. near the end. Heberden, med. transcript. art. 17.

XXVII. RUBEOLA.

Infectious inflammatory fever, with sneezing, defluxion of thin humour from the eyes, dry and hoarse cough.

On the fourth day, or a little later, the small clustering pimples, hardly elevated, break out; and after three days go away in a small mealy desquamation.

Rubeola, S. gen. 94. Lin. 4. Sag. 293.

Febris morbillifera, Vog. 36. Hoffm. ii. 62.

Morbilli, Junck. 76.

1. Rubeola

* Sauvages has considered these vesicles described by Piss. as a species of Variola; but to me they seem rather to belong to the Pemphigus.

XXVII. RUBEOLA.

1. *Rubeola vulgaris*, with small confluent clustering pimples, hardly elevated.

Rubeola vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

Morbilli regulares, Sydenh. sect. iv. cap. 5.

Lond. med. obs. iv. 19. 20.

It varies,

- a. With more violent symptoms, and a less regular course.

Rubeola anomala, S. sp. 2.

Morbilli anomali, Sydenh. sect. v. cap. 3.

- b. Accompanied with cynanche.

Rubeola anginosa, S. sp. 4. Edinb. essays, vol. v. art. 2.

- c. Accompanied by a putrid diathesis.

Watson, Lond. med. obs. vol. iv. art. 11.

2. *Rubeola variolodes*, with distinct and elevated pimples.

Rubeola variolodes, S. sp. 3*. In Scotland, the Nirles.

XXVIII. SCARLATINA.

Contagious synocha.

On the fourth day of the disease, the face a little swelled: a florid redness, in large spots, afterwards coalescing, spreads partially over the skin, and in three days goes off in furfuraceous scales; often succeeded by anasarca.

Scarlatina, S. gen. 98. Vog. 39. Sag. gen. 294. Junck. 75.

The

* I have, with Sauvages, placed this disease here, though I am not satisfied that it is a species of *Rubeola*. For it differs not only in the form of the pimples, but, what is more material, in the want of the symptoms of catarrh so essential in *Rubeola*.

XXVIII. SCARLATINA.

The species are,

1. *Scarlatina simplex*, not accompanied with cynanche.

Scarlatina febris, S. sp. 1. Sydenh. sect. vi. cap. 2.
Soc. Royale i. mem. p. 10. Macb. p. 380.

2. *Scarlatina cynanchica*, with ulcerous cynanche.*

Scarlatina anginosa, S. sp. 6. Withering on the scarlet fever.

To what species the *Scarlatina porriginosa* and *Variolodes* of Sauvages, Sydenh. § vi. cap. 6. belong, I cannot determine.

K

XXIX.

* In the space of forty years I have observed an epidemic *Scarlatina* six or seven times in Scotland; and always of that species called by Sauvages *Scarlatina anginosa*. I have called it *Cynanchica* on account of the ulcers on the inside of the fauces with which it is generally accompanied. As in most patients the disease very much resembled the *Cynanche maligna*, and as I never observed the *Scarlatina epidemica* in those patients simple, I was often in doubt whether every species of *Scarlatina* was not that called *Cynanchica*, and the same disease nearly with the *Cynanche maligna*, ranked above among the *Phlegmasiæ*. But many reasons oppose that opinion; for it is certain, by the testimony of the accurate Sydenham and others, that a simple *Scarlatina*, at least without any concomitant *Cynanche*, has been observed; there is therefore a specific contagion generating the scarlet eruption on the skin in *Scarlatina*, and this without any symptom of ulcerous sore throat. But, if there should at any time exist a contagion affecting the fauces, and likewise for the most part generating *Scarlatina*, this I think would only prove that it is the nature of some diseases of this kind to affect both the fauces and the skin. But as those contagions differ in this, that the one chiefly and primarily affects the skin, and the other the fauces, I consider this as always constituting the difference between the contagion of *Scarlatina* and *Cynanche maligna*. In the epidemic disease, which I reckoned a *Scarlatina*, some of the patients had no symptom of *Cynanche*; and in almost all of those who had, it was very mild, the ulcers in the tonsils were small and not spreading, for the most part shewing laudable pus, and the disease seldom proved fatal. But in the *Cynanche maligna*, all the patients, at the very beginning of the disease, were affected with sore throat, with malignant, putrid, spreading, and gangrenous, ulcers, and the disease generally proved fatal.

XXIX. PESTIS.

Very contagious nervous fever, with extreme debility.

On an uncertain day of the disease there is an eruption of buboes or carbuncles.

Pestis, S. gen. 91. Lin. 2. Junck. 38.

Febris pestilentialis, Vog. 33. Hoffm. ii. 93.

It varies in degree ;

Pestis benigna, S. sp. 2. Pestis Massiliensis class. 3.
Traité de la peste, p. 41. Ejusdem pestis, cl. 5.
Traité, p. 228.

Pestis remittens, S. sp. 9.

Pestis vulgaris, S. sp. 1. Pestis Massil. class. 2.
Traité, p. 38. Ejusd. cl. 2. 3. et 4. Traité,
p. 225. &c. Waldschmidt. de peste Holstati-
ca, in Haller's Diff. pract. tom. v. Chenot de
peste Transylvanica 1755, 1759. De Haen, Rat.
med. pars xiv. Car. de Mertens de peste Mos-
couense 1771. Samoilowitz Memoire sur la peste
de Moscou 1771. Ejusd. Lettre sur l'expérience
des frictions glaciales pour la guérison de la peste.
Ejusd. Mem. sur l'inoculation de la peste. Un-
terricht vors völk gegen die pest. Dantzig 1770.
Muratoris Del Governo della peste. Brescia
1721.

Pestis Ægyptiaca, S. sp. 11. Alpin. de med. Æ-
gypt.

Pestis interna, S. sp. 3. Pest. Massil. cl. 1. Traité,
p. 37. 224.

The following species are doubtful :

Pestis sporadica, S. sp. 4. carbunculosa, sp. 5. Sia-
maca, sp. 8. scorbutica, sp. 10.

XXX. ERYSIPELAS.

Inflammatory fever for two or three days ; in general
with drowsiness, often with delirium.

On some part of the skin, but ofteneft on the face,
there is a Phlogosis erythema, (gen. vii. sp. 2.)

Erysipelas,

XXX. ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas, S. gen. 97. Lin. 10. Sag. gen. 296.
 Febris erysipelacea, Vog. 68. Hoffm. ii. 98.
 — erysipelatosa, Macb. p. 382.

The species are,

1. Erysipelas *vesiculosum*, with erythema; redness spreading, occupying a broad space, and terminating in some places in large blisters.

Erysipelas rosa, S. sp. 1. Sennert. de febr. 1. ii. c. 15.

Febris erysipelatosa, Sydenham, sect. vi. cap. 5.

Erysipelas typhodes, S. sp. 2. *

———— pestilens, S. sp. 5. †

———— contagiosum, S. sp. 9.

2. Erysipelas *phlyctenodes* ‡, with erythema from many pimples; chiefly occupying parts of the trunk of the body, and quickly terminating in pustules or small blisters.

Erysipelas Zoster, S. sp. 8.

Zona. In English, The Shingles, Ruffel de tabe gland. p. 124. hist. 35.

Zona ignea, Hoffm. app. tom. iii. p. 426.

Herpes Zoster, S. sp. 9.

The Erysipelas a veneno of Sauvages is symptomatic, and his other species belong to the Erythema.

K 2

XXXI.

* This seems to be only a variety of the Erysipelas *vesiculosum*, differing in degree.

† This, and the following species, seem to be nothing but fevers with symptomatic Erythema. It is here, however, to be observed, that Erysipelas always carries with it somewhat of a putrid or gangrenous nature: and I doubt not but that species which in this country is generally accompanied with phlogistic diathesis, is sometimes found, especially in the warmer regions, with putrid diathesis; and, perhaps, there may be two species of Erysipelas, namely, the inflammatory and putrid; though, as to this last, I am not sufficiently certain.

‡ Whether this species be properly referred to the same genus with the E. *vesiculosum*, let the learned judge.

XXXI. MILIARIA. *

Synochus, anxiety, frequent sighing, unctuous sweats, and a sense of pricking as of pin-points, in the skin.

On an uncertain day of the disease, break out small, red, distinct, but crowded, pimples, over the whole skin, except the face; on the top of which pimples, after a day or two, appear very small white vesicles, remaining but a short time.

Miliaria, Lin. 7.

Miliaris, S. gen. 95. Sag. gen. 295.

Febris miliaris, Vog. 37.

Febris

* Among physicians, particularly those of Vienna, there has lately been a dispute about the nature of the Miliary fever; chiefly whether it is ever idiopathic or always symptomatic. That it is never idiopathic, I dare not affirm in opposition to the opinion of all physicians from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present day, and contrary to the sentiments of some respectable modern physicians; but, as I know that experience, in this case, is often fallacious, and that physicians, for the most part, are but a herd of imitators, I am forced to remain doubtful: and, at any rate, I well know, from my own frequent observation for many years, that the Miliary fever is in general symptomatic. I never saw it contagious, nor manifestly epidemic, though at particular times uncommonly frequent. It is sometimes conjoined with febrile diseases, both inflammatory and putrid; but in none have I ever observed it originating, except when preceded by the warm regimen and sudorifics; and, in many, when the temperate regimen and sudorifics have been neglected, I have seen the disease which otherwise was to have been expected, completely avoided. I have known it sometimes excited, as if by art, in particular places of the body. Lastly, as the nature of the Miliary matter, if such there be, does not resemble that of most specific contagions, either in producing an eruption on a certain day of the disease, or in attacking persons not once only, but oftener in the course of their lives, I therefore much doubt of the specific nature of this matter and of its power to generate any idiopathic disease. On this head, I am happy to find myself supported by the opinion of the experienced and very skilful Dr. Charles White. Vide *White* on the management of lying-in women.

However, as in this case, I may be mistaken, that I may not lead others into a mistake, I have introduced the Miliaria among the Exanthemata, and have given its character as idiopathic, leaving the matter to be determined by more experienced nosologists.

XXXI. MILIARIA.

Febris purpurata rubra et alba miliaris, Hoffm. ii. 68.

Febris purpurea seu miliaris, Junck. 75.

In German, der Friesel. God. Welsch. hist. med. de novo puerperarum morbo, qui der Friesel dicitur, Lips. 1655.

The principal writers on this subject are the following:

Hamilton, de febr. miliar. 1710. Fontanus, de febr. mil. 1747. Allioni de miliar. 1758. Fordyce, de febr. mil. 1748. Fischer de febr. mil. 1767. De Haen, de divis. febr. 1760. et in Ratio med. passim. Matt. Collin ad Baldinger de miliar. 1764. Baraillon sur la fièvre miliare, Soc. Royale i. mem. p. 193. ibid. ii. hist. p. 198. Gastellier sur la fièvre miliare des femmes en couche, Montargis 1779. Varnier sur la fièvre miliare de Normandie, Soc. Royale iii. mem. p. 281.

To the Miliaris idiopathica, if such there be, belong the following:

Miliaris benigna, S. sp. 1. maligna, sp. 2. recidivans, sp. 3. Germanica, sp. 5.

The following are evidently symptomatic:

Miliaris Boia, S. sp. a. Britannica, sp. i. nova febris, Sydenh. Sched. monit. S. sp. d. sudatoria, sp. e. nautica, sp. g. purpurata, sp. b. lactea, sp. c. puerperarum, sp. k. scorbutica, sp. l. critica, sp. b.

XXXII.

XXXII. URTICARIA. *

Quotidian fever. †

On the second day small reddish spots, as if the skin had been stung by nettles, almost evanescent, during the day, but returning at night with fever, and in a few days totally going off in very minute scales. ‡

Febris urticata, Vog. 40.

Uredo, Lin. 8.

Purpura urticata, Junck. 75.

Scarlatina urticata, S. sp. 2.

Erysipelatis species altera, Sydenh. sect. vi. cap. 6.

Febris scarlatina, et febris urticata, Meysercy, Malades armées, 291. et seq.

XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS.

Contagious nervous fever.

On the first, second, or third day, vesicles appear in several places, of the size of hazel nuts; they remain for several days, and then pour out a thin ichor.

Pemphigus, S. gen. 93. Sag. 291.

Morta, Lin. I.

Febris bullosa, Vog. 41.

Sauvages

* There is a disease called by the English the Nettle-rash, which some suppose to be the Urticaria; but that disease, as it is described by Heberden, in the Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and which I have myself often seen, is very different from the Urticaria of Nosologists, being a chronic disease without fever, and perhaps to be referred to the Impetigines.

† In the former edition I called this a contagious fever; which is not confirmed by own experience; nor do I now find on what authority I made the assertion.

‡ I have constructed this character upon the judgement of others rather than my own: for I have seldom seen the disease, and have never observed it epidemic, or pursuing a regular course, as it is here described.

XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS.

Sauvages has the following species, *

Pemphigus major, S. sp. 1.

Exanthemata ferosa, C. Pison. obf. 150.

Febris pemphygodes, Ephem. Germ. D. I. A. viii. obf. 56.

Pemphigus castrensis, S. sp. 2.

Febris syneches, cum vesiculis per pectus et collum sparsis, Morton. app. ad exerc. ii.

Pemphigus Helveticus, S. sp. 3. Langhans in A& Helvet. vol. 2. p. 260. and in the Beschreibung des Siementhals, Zurich 1753.

Febris Vesicatoria, Macb. p. 389.

As to the *Pemphigus Indicus*, S. sp. 4. and the *Pemphigus Brasiliensis*, S. sp. 5. I am not sure.

XXXIV.

? I have been obliged to take every thing I have said of this disease from Sauvages, as I have never seen it myself, and I find little regarding it in the writings of physicians. Indeed, if I had followed my own judgement, I would have omitted it altogether, as what Sauvages has said of it is doubtful, obscure, and ambiguous. We may certainly rely on what he and Piso have related from their own observation; but the account given by Christopher Seligeri, a man of little judgement, appears to me unworthy of any attention. What is related on the authority of D. Thierry exceeds my belief; namely, 'that in so fatal a disease, every person recovered to whom a certain physician had administered bezoartic vinegar, (*aetum bezoarticum*;) while hardly one escaped death of those who had applied to other physicians.' Lastly, as to that ambiguous disease described by D. Langhans in the A& Helvetica, I can conclude nothing, from the want of other observations. Perhaps it was nothing but the Cynanche maligna; but at any rate, it seems to me exceedingly probable that Pemphigus is merely symptomatic.

Soon after the above observations were printed, my colleague Dr Francis Home, shewed me a man labouring under a slow fever, on whose arms first, and afterwards gradually over his whole body, vesicles of the size of hazel nuts had broken out, which in two or three days had collapsed, after discharging a small quantity of serous humour. But this fever indicated nothing of a peculiar nature or type, and soon disappeared without any signs of being contagious.

XXXIV. APHTHA.

Synochus. *

The tongue somewhat swollen, the colour of the tongue and fauces inclining to purple; small specks at first appear on the fauces and margins of the tongue, and afterwards cover the whole internal surface of the mouth; they are whitish, sometimes scattered, but often coalescing; when rubbed off, quickly growing again, and remaining for an indeterminate time.

Aphtha, S. gen. 100. Lin. 9. Sag. 298. Boerh. 978. Hoffm. ii. 478. Junck. 137.

Febris aphthosa, Vog. 44.

I know but one species that is idiopathic.

Aphtha infantum.

Aphtha lactucimen, S. sp. 1.

Two seem to be symptomatic:

Aphtha febrilis, S. sp. 2.

—— *maligna*, sp. 3.

The two following evidently so:

Aphtha syphilitica, S. sp. 4.

—— *scorbutica*, sp. 5.

The following is a symptomatic eruptive disease;

Purpura, S. gen. 96. Sag. gen. 292. †

Petechia, Lin. 5.

ORDER

* I am not certain that Aphtha is properly placed among the Exanthemata: for almost every case of it that I have seen was free of fever; and, if at any time, in the case of infants, there was fever, it appeared always posterior to the Aphtha. In adults indeed the fever is often prior. But, the disease is attendant on fevers of different kinds, especially towards their termination; nor, so far as I know, is there any fever peculiar to Aphtha, known to physicians, or mentioned by them.

† When in fevers, whether intermittent or continued, and when in diseases of the orders Exanthemata and Profluvia, if there be any inclination to putridity, petechiæ appear, I have considered these petechiæ as a symptomatic efflorescence, rather than as an idiopathic eruption.

ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.*

Pyrexia ; discharge of blood without external cause ; on venesection, the blood appears as in the cases of Phlegmasiæ ; (that is, the gluten separated, or a crust formed.)

Haemorrhagiæ, Vog. cl. ii. o. i. Hoffm. ii. 194.
Junck. 4.

Sanguifluxus, S. cl. ix. o. i. Sag. cl. v. o. i.

XXXV. EPISTAXIS.

Pain or a sense of fulness in the head ; redness of the face ; effusion of blood from the nostrils.

Epistaxis, Vog. 82.

Haemorrhagia, S. gen. 239. Lin. 173. Sag. gen.
174.

———— narium, Hoffm. ii. 196. Junck. 6.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

Haemorrhagia plethorica, S. sp. 2. Hoffm. ii. 198.

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It

* I consider as very unnatural the classes of Fluxus established by Sauvages and Sagar, of Profluvia by Vogel, and of Evacuatorii by Linnaeus ; because they conjoin diseases that are very unlike both in nature and appearance ; and I have therefore given no place to those classes in my Nosology, but have referred the diseases enumerated under them to other classes. Diseases which are always accompanied with a certain degree of pyrexia, ought to come under the class Pyrexia ; and here, therefore, I propose to place all those that have been called *Active* Hæmorrhagies ; in this I follow Hoffmann.

XXXV. EPISTAXIS.

It varies according to the age of the patient.

- a. Epistaxis *juniorum*, with signs of arterial plethora,
- b. Epistaxis *senum*, with signs of venous plethora,

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

- a. From internal causes.

Haemorrhagia febrilis, S. sp. 3.
 ——— critica, sp. 4. Hoffm. ii. 198.
 ——— infalubris, sp. 5. Hoffm. ibid.
 ——— in chronicis, sp. 6.

- b. From external causes.

Haemorrhagia passiva, S. sp. 1.
 ——— a hirudine, sp. 7.

XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS.

Redness of the cheeks; sense of uneasiness, or of pain, and sometimes of heat, in the chest; difficult respiration; irritation of the fauces; blood of a florid colour, and often frothy, brought up by coughing, or hawking.

Hæmoptysis, S. gen. 240. Lin. 179. Vog. 84.

Sag. gen. 175. Junck. 8.

Hæmoptoe, Boerh. 1198.

Sanguinis fluxus ex pulmonibus, Hoffm. ii. 202.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

- 1. Hæmoptysis *plethorica*, occurring without any external cause, without previous cough, or suppression of any usual evacuation.
- 2. Hæmoptysis *violenta*, occurring on the application of external violence.

Hæmoptysis accidentalis, S. sp. 1.
 ——— habitualis, sp. 2.
 ——— traumatica, sp. 12.

3. Hæ-

XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS.

3. Hæmoptysis *phthifica*, occurring after long-continued cough, with wasting and debility.

Hæmoptysis *phthifica*, S. sp. 9.

———— ex tuberculo pulmonum, sp. 10.

Hæmoptoe, Lond. Med. Obs. iv. 16, 18.

4. Hæmoptysis *calculosa*, bringing up small calculous particles, often calcareous.

Hæmoptysis *calculosa*, S. sp. 14.

5. Hæmoptysis *vicaria*, occurring after the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

Hæmoptysis *catamenialis*, S. sp. 4.

———— *periodica*, sp. 5.

¶ 2. Symptomatic.

Hæmoptysis *pneumonica*.

Hæmoptysis *catarrhalis*, S. sp. 8.

———— *peripneumonica*, Lælii a fonte.

Hæmoptysis *exanthematica*.

Hæmoptysis *variolosa*, sp. 7.

———— *rubeolosa*.

Hæmoptysis *hydropica*.

Hæmoptysis *ascitica*, sp. 15.

———— *hydrothoracica*.

Hæmoptysis *cachectica*.

Hæmoptysis *splenetica*, sp. 16.

The following are spurious :

Hæmoptysis a diapedesi, S. sp. 3.

———— a sphacelo pulmonum, sp. 11.

———— *scorbutica*, sp. 6.

———— *Helvigiana*, sp. 7.

———— a hirudine, sp. 13.

The consequence of Hæmoptysis is

PHTHISIS. Emaciation ; debility ; cough ; hectic fever ; and in general purulent expectoration.

Phthisis, S. gen. 276. Lin. 208. Vog. 319. Sag.

101. Junck. 33.

———— *pulmonalis*, Boerh. 1196.

Affectio

XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS.

Affectio phthifica, five tabes pulmonalis, Hoffm. iii.
284. Lond. Med. Obs. iv. 18, 23. Vog. 33.
Simmons on consumptions, 1780.

The species are,

1. *Phthisis incipiens*, without expectoration of pus.
Phthisis incipiens, Morton. Physiolog. lib. ii. c. 3.
—— *ficca*, S. sp. 1.
2. *P. confirmata*, with expectoration of pus.
Phthisis confirmata of authors.
—— *humida*, S. sp. 2.

Both species vary,

- a. With respect to the remote cause.

Phthisis hæmoptica, S. sp. 6.
—— *a peripneumonia*, sp. 11.
—— *asthmatica*, sp. 5.
—— *calculosa*, sp. 7.
—— *exanthematica*, sp. 14.
—— *a febris*, sp. 13.
—— *rheumatico-arthritis*, sp. 12.
—— *chlorotica*, sp. 10.
—— *icteritia*, sp. 15. Schacht. de phthisi
icterit. 1724.
—— *hypochondriaca*, sp. 16.
—— *scrophulosa*, sp. 3.
—— *chylosa*, sp. 17.
—— *scorbutica*, sp. 4.
—— *syphilitica*, sp. 8.
—— *a plica*, sp. 19.
—— *a metastasi puris*, sp. 9.

- b. With respect to the source of the pus.

Phthisis a vomica, S. sp. 18.
—— *cellularis*, sp. 20. De Haen, Rat. me-
dendi, vol. i. cap. 7. 11. ed. Leyd.

XXXVII.

XXXVII. HÆMORRHOIS.

Sense of weight or pain in the head ; vertigo ; pain in the loins, and in the anus ; round the anus livid painful tubercles, whence for the most part blood flows ; which likewise sometimes, without any apparent tumour, is discharged from within the anus.

Hæmorrhoids, S. gen. 217. Lin. 192. Sag. gen. 182.

Macb. 481.

Hæmorrhoidalis fluxus, Hoffm. 219.

Hæmorrhoides, Junck. 11. et 12.

Leucorrhoids, Vog. 112.

Proctalgia hæmorrhoidalis, Macb. p. 540.

The species are,

1. Hæmorrhoids *tumens*, from external tumours.

Marisca, S. gen. 35. Sag. gen. 37.

This varies, in being,

a. Bloody.

Hæmorrhoids *moderata*, sp. 1.

Hæmorrhoides *ordinatæ*, Junck. 11.

———— *nimiæ*, Junck. 11.

Hæmorrhoids *immodica*, sp. 2.

Hæmorrhoides *excedentes*, Alberti de hæmorrh.
pag. 179.

Hæmorrhoids *polyposa*, sp. 3.

b. Mucous.

Hæmorrhoides *decoloratæ*, *albæ*, et *mucidæ*,
Junck. 13. Alberti, p. 248.

Proctalgia *intertriginosa*, Macb. p. 541.

2. Hæmorrhoids *procidens*, from protrusion of the anus.

Hæmorrhoids *ab exania*, sp. 4. Med. Ess. Liter. et
Phyf. ii. 27. Morg. de caus. ep. xxxiii.

3. Hæmorrhoids

XXXVII. HÆMORRHOIS.

3. *Hæmorrhoids fluens*, internal, without external tumour, or protrusion of the anus.*
4. *Hæmorrhoids cæca*, with pain and tumour of the anus, without effusion of blood.

Hæmorrhoides cæcae, Junck. 12. Alberti, pag. 274. †

Proctalgia inflammatoria, Macb. p. 540.

XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

Pains in the back, loins, and belly, like those of childbirth; the menses more than usually copious; or, an extraordinary flux of blood from the vagina.

Menorrhagia, S. gen. 244. Lin. 202. Vog. 96.

Metrorrhagia, Sag. gen. 179.

Uteri hæmorrhagia, Hoffm. ii. 224.

Hæmorrhagia uterina, Junck. 14.

Leucorrhoea,

* Stahl, and his followers, distinguished *Hæmorrhoids* into *internal*, which discharge the blood from the branches of the *vena portarum*; and *external*, in which the blood flows from the branches of the *vena cava*: but, in my opinion, it cannot be known whence a copious flux of blood proceeds. There is, therefore, no room for this distinction; nor, even if there were, would it tend to distinguish the nature or effect of the disease; for the arteries and veins belonging to the inferior part of the rectum, though different in their origin, so frequently communicate, and are conjoined, that the affection of the one must be instantly communicated to the other, and the effect of either will be always nearly the same. I have not, therefore, distinguished *Hæmorrhoids* into external and internal on account of the reason that induced Stahl and his followers to do so, but on account of the flux of blood being within or without the anus.

† *Hæmorrhoids* is often a disease of the whole body, or depending on a certain state of the whole; it is, however, likewise a disease merely local. But I am not inclined to refer such species to local diseases; since every *Hæmorrhoids*, although in the beginning it may be local, yet, if it often return, as it is apt to do, then, like any other *Hæmorrhage* which often returns, it necessarily becomes a disease of the whole body. I did not therefore chuse to separate what seems so nearly allied, and have accordingly here arranged every species of *Hæmorrhoids* among the universal diseases.

XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

Leucorrhœa, S. gen. 267. Lin. 201. Vog. 119.

Sag. gen. 202.

Cachexia uterina, five fluor albus, Hoffm. iii. 348.

Fluor albus, Junck. 133. *

Abortus, S. gen. 245. Lin. 204. Sag. gen. 180.

Junck. 92.

Abortio, Vog. 97.

Fluor uterini sanguinis, Boerh. 1303.

Convulsio uteri, five abortus, Hoffm. iii. 176.

The species are,

1. Menorrhagia *rubra*, bloody, in women not pregnant, nor in child-bed.

Menorrhagia immodica, S. sp. 3. a Pasta. Diff. sopra i menstrui.

Menorrhagia stillatitia, S. sp. 2.

2. Menorrhagia *abortus*, bloody in pregnant women.

Menorrhagia gravidarum, S. sp. 6. Pasta, intorno al flusso di sangue dall utero nelle gravide.

Abortus effluxio, S. sp. 1.

a. Abortus subtrimestris.

b. Abortus subsemestris.

c. Abortus octimestris.

Abortus ab uteri laxitate, S. sp. 2.

3. Menorrhagia *lochialis*, bloody in women in child-bed.

Menorrhagia lochialis, S. sp. 8. Pasta diff. above quoted.

4. Menorrhagia *vitiorum*, bloody from local disease.

Menorrhagia ex hysteroptosi, S. sp. 5.

————— ulcerosa, sp. 9.

5. Menorrhagia

* I have here restored Leucorrhœa, or Fluor albus, to the genus Menorrhagia; and I consider every species of Leucorrhœa, without local disease, as undoubtedly belonging to this place. For, in general, and almost always, Leucorrhœa is joined with Menorrhagia or immediately follows it; and it is probable that when Leucorrhœa begins, the serum flows from the same vessels which discharge the menses; and that Leucorrhœa originates from the same causes with the Menorrhagia rubra.

XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

5. Menorrhagia *alba*, ferous, without local disease, in women not pregnant. *

Leucorrhoea, genera as above.

Menorrhagia decolor, S. sp. 7.

Leucorrhoea Americana, sp. 5.

———— Indica, sp. 6.

6. Menorrhagia *Nabothi*, ferous in pregnant women.

Leucorrhoea Nabothi, S. sp. 9.

———— gravidarum, sp. 8.

The Menorrhagia *ferosa*, or Leucorrhoea from local disease, must be referred to the class Locales.

The following Haemorrhagiae are for the most part, if not always, symptomatic.

STOMACACE, S. gen. 241. Lin. 175. Vog. 85.
Sag. gen. 176.

This is symptomatic of scurvy, or of disease of the mouth, or of external injury. But as I enumerate nearly all the species of Sauvages, the following is their natural arrangement.

Haematemesis plethorica, S. sp. 1.

———— catamenialis, sp. 5.

———— haemorrhoidalis,

———— ex splene, sp. 7.

———— ex hepate, sp. 13.

———— ex pancreate, sp. 6.

———— atra, sp. 12.

Haematemesis,

* The learned reader will perhaps be surprised that I have neither quoted the book *De fluore albo* of the celebrated Parisian physician Raulin (*Traité des fleurs blanches*), nor indicated the various species of Fluor albus enumerated by the illustrious author. Whether I ought to have done this, I must leave others to determine; but my reasons for not doing it are the following. It appears to me that many things in that book are rather ingenious than true: and I neither understand how the Fluor albus can originate from the affection of any other parts than of the uterus, nor from my own small experience am I certain that it ever does. I therefore chuse rather to refer my readers to the author himself, than to detail his doctrine which I either do not well understand, or which I might inaccurately state.

XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

- Haematemesis scorbutica, sp. 8.
 _____ ex aneurismate, sp. 2.
 _____ carnosus cruenta, sp. 11.
 _____ traumatica, sp. 3.
 _____ ab hirudine, sp. 4.
 _____ cholericæ, sp. 9.
 _____ a veneno, sp. 14.
 _____ simulata, sp. 10.

The following are species according to Sauvages :

1. Stomatocæ scorbutica.
2. _____ universalis.
3. _____ ab hæmorrhœo,
4. _____ purulenta.

HAEMATEMESIS, S. gen. 242. Lin. 184. Vog. 89.
 gen. 177, is in general vicarious of an accustomed Hemorrhage, or symptomatic of local disease of the stomach, or of what is called the Morbus niger, or lastly of external violence.

1. Haematemesis plethorica.
2. _____ ex aneurismate.
3. _____ traumatica.
4. _____ ab hirudine.
5. _____ catamenialis,
6. _____ ex pancreate.
7. _____ ex splene.
8. _____ scorbutica.
9. _____ cholericæ.
10. _____ simulata.
11. _____ carnosus cruenta,
12. _____ atra.
13. _____ ab hepate.
14. _____ a veneno.

HAEMATURIA, S. gen. 243. Lin. 198. Vog. 92.
 Sag. gen. 178. Edinb. eff. vol. 72. is generally symptomatic of calculus in the kidneys, and sometimes of putrid fevers.

The species according to Sauvages are,

- Haematuria spontanea, S. sp. 1.
 _____ catamenialis, sp. 12.
 _____ calculosa, sp. 5.

M

Haematuria

XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

- Haematuria nigra, sp. 11.
 _____ purulenta, sp. 4.
 _____ violenta, sp. 2.
 _____ traumatica, sp. 14.
 _____ haemorrhoidalis, sp. 9.
 _____ ejaculatoria, sp. 7.
 _____ stillatitia, sp. 8.
 _____ in exanthematicis, sp. 6.
 _____ furia, sp. 10.
 _____ deceptiva, sp. 3.
 _____ a transfusione, sp. 13.
 _____ a verme, sp. 15.

CYSTIRRHAGIA, Vog. 93. is in general symptomatic of calculus in the bladder, more rarely of other disease there.

ORDER

ORDER V. PROFLUVIA.*

Pyrexia, with increased excretion not naturally bloody.

Profluvia, Vog. cl. ii.

XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

Pyrexia often contagious; increased excretion of mucus, from the glands of the membrane of the nose, fauces, or bronchia, at least an effort at such excretion.

Catarrhus, S. gen. 186. Vog. 98. Sag. gen. 145.

Coryza, Lin. 174. Vog. 100. Sag. gen. 196.

Rheuma, S. gen. 149. Sag. gen. 255.

Tussis, S. gen. 142. Lin. 155. Vog. 205. Sag. gen. 249. Junck. 30.

—— catarrhalis et rheumatica, Hoffm. iii. 109.

The following genera, which are referable to this title, are for the most part symptomatic.

Anacatharsis, S. gen. 262. Sag. 198.

Expectoratio, Lin. 178.

Raucedo, Lin. 146.

Raucitas, Vog. 252.

Gravedo, Lin. 42.

M 2

The

* I have here placed, in the class Pyrexia, certain febrile diseases, for which former nosologists have established a class under the title of Profluvia. Catarrh, indeed, from its pyrexia and phlogistic diathesis, is most nearly allied to the Phlegmasia; and Dysentery is not only always accompanied with pyrexia, but in many things differs from other Fluxi.

XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

The species are,

1. Catarrh from cold.

Catarrhus benignus, sp. 1.

———— pectoreus, sp. 6.

Coryza catarrhalis, sp. 1.

———— phlegmatorrhagia, sp. 2. Salmuth. obs. cent.

1. 37. Junck. 28. Morgagn. de fed. xiv. 21.

———— febricosa, sp. 6.

Tussis catarrhalis, sp. 1. N. Rosen diff. in Haller's disput. pract. tom. ii.

Rheuma catarrhale, sp. 1.

Amphimerina catarrhalis, sp. 2.

Febris remittens catarrhalis, Mach. p. 359.

Amphimerina tussiculosa, sp. 13.

Cephalalgia catarrhalis, sp. 20.

2. Catarrh from contagion.

Catarrhus epidemicus, sp. 3.

Rheuma epidemicum, sp. 2.

Synocha catarrhalis, sp. 5.

Of this last the following are examples.

Anno 1323. Cronica meteorologica della Toscana,
apud Targioni Tozzetti Osservaz.
Med. Raccolta i. p. 175.

1328. Ibid.

1358. Ibid.

1389. Ibid.

Valescus de Taranta in Morgagni de
sedibus xiii. 4.

Marchesi ibid.

1510. Valleriola append. ad loc. com. cap. 2.

1575. Valleriola, ibid.

Riverii obs. in biblioth. vet. repert.
obs. ix.

Foresti, lib. vi. obs. 1.

1580. Hænischius in Aretæum, p. 315, 396.

Wieri, obs. lib. ii.

P. Sal. Diversus, de febre pestilenti,
cap. xi.

Forestus, lib. vi. obs. 3.

1580.

XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

Anno 1580. Riverii obs. in biblioth. vet. rept.
obs. x.

Sennertus de febre, lib. iv. cap. 17.

1591. Sennertus, ibid.

Pechlin, lib. ii. obs. 17.

1658. Willis de febribus, cap. 16.

1675. Sydenham, sect. v. cap. 5.

Raygerus in Ephem. Germ. D. I. A.
vi. et vii. obs. 213.

P. de Sorbait.

1679. Sydenham, ep. resp. ad R. Brady

Zod. med. Gall. A. I. Decemb. obs. 6.

1708. Schroeckius in Ephem. Germ. cent. i.
et ii. in append. p. 14.

1709. Hoffm. ii. 47.

1712. Camerarius in Ephem. Germ. cent. iii.
et iv. obs. 58.

Schroeckius, ibid. in append. p. 26.

1729 et 1730. Hoffm. ii. 109.

C. Fr. Loew, in append. ad A. N. C.
vol. iii.

Scheuchzer, obs. meteorol. in app. ad
A. N. C. vol. iv.

Morgagni de sed. et caus. xiii. 3, 4.

Beccarius, A. N. C. iii. obs. 48. p. 142.

Hillary on weather and diseases, p. 35.

Winteringham, Comm. Nofol. p. 319.

Rutty's hist. of weather, p. 17.

Perkin's Soc. Royale i. hist. p. 209.

1732 et 1733. Commenc. lit. Norimb. 1733.
p. 6, 52, 108, 267.

Detharding de febr. Eyderostad. in
Haller's disputat. pract. vol. v.

Edin. Med. Eff. vol. ii. art. 2.

Hillary of weather, &c. p. 47.

Winteringham, Comm. Nofol. p. 354.

Huxham de aëre, &c. 1733, M. Febr.

Rutty's hist. of weather, p. 30.

1737. Jan. Rutty, ibid. p. 60.

Octob. Rutty, ibid. p. 60.

Julio. Comm. lit. Norimb. 1737, p. 347.

1742, 1743. Comm. lit. Norimb. 1743, pag.
106, 188, 313, 336.

Juch

XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

- Anno 1742. Juch et Zuberbüchler de febre catarrhali, in Haller's Disp. pract. tom. v.
- Huxham de aëre, 1743, M. April.
- Rutty, hist. of weather, p. 99.
- Targioni Tozzetti. Racolt. i. di osservaz. med. p. 176.
1748. Cleghorn, Minorca, p. 132.
- Perkin, Soc. Royale i. hist. p. 210, et suivans.
1758. Rutty, hist. of weather, p. 211.
- Whytt, Lond. Med. Obs. vol. ii. art. 13.
1762. Baker de catarrho, Lond. 1764.
- Monro, Dis. of Mil. Hosp. pag. 137. Macb. p. 333.
1767. Heberden, Med. Transact. i. art. 18. Macb. p. 334.
1775. Lond. Med. Obs. vi. 30.
- 1779 et 1780. Soc. Royale iii. mem. p. 16.
- Saillant, Tableau des Epidemies catarrhales 1780.

Among the species of catarrhi, coryza, and cough, mentioned by Sauvages, the following are symptomatic.

- Catarrhus rubeolofus, S. sp. 5.
- Tussis exanthematica, sp. 20.
- Coryza variolosa, sp. 4.
- virulenta, sp. 3.
- purulenta, sp. 5.
- Tussis accidentalis, sp. 4.
- gutturalis, sp. 8.
- xerolaryngea, sp. 23.
- verminosa, sp. 21.
- ficca, sp. 3.
- calculosa, sp. 22.
- phthifica, sp. 17.
- hæmoptoica, sp. 15.
- a polypo, sp. 16.
- a dentitione, sp. 12.
- stomachalis humida, sp. 6.
- stomachalis ficca, sp. 7.
- hysterica, sp. 2.
- gravidarum, sp. 14.

Tussis

XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

Tuffis hepatica, sp. 9.

— rheumatica, sp. 18.

— arthritica, sp. 19.

— metallicorum, sp. 4.

XL. DYSENTERIA.

Contagious pyrexia; frequent mucous or bloody stools; the fæces being for the most part retained; gripes; tenesmus.

Dysenteria, S. gen. 248. Lin. 191. Vog. 107.

Sag. 183. Hoffm. iii. 151. Junck. 76.

I know but one species, whose names, taken from Sauvages, are the following:

Dysenteria epidemica, S. sp. 6. Sydenham, sect. iv. cap. 3. Helwich. in hist. morb. Wratislav. ann. 1699. Degner. de Dysenteria Neomagensi 1736. Huxham de aëre, &c. ad ann. 1743. Cleghorn's Minorca, chap. 5. Grimm. hist. dysenteriae malign. 1759, &c. in append. ad A. Nov. N. C. vol. iii. Baker de catarrho et dysenteria, Lond. 1762. Akenfide de dysenteria, Lond. 1762. Stark, hist. et sectiones dysenteric. diss. inaug. L. B. 1766. Zimmerman von der Ruhr. Zurich. 1767. Soc. Royale iii. mem. p. 32.

Dysenteria castrensis, S. sp. 7. Ramazzini de morb. artific. cap. 40. Pringle, Dis. of the army, p. 224. Monro, Dis. of mil. hospitals, p. 57.

Dysenteria æquinoctialis, S. sp. 14. Bont. de med. Ind. cap. 3.

It varies,

a. In being accompanied with worms.

Dysenteria verminosa, S. sp. 15. Huxham de aëre, &c. ad ann. 1743, M. Maio. Pringle, pag. 225. Monro, p. 62.

b. In

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- b. In the dejection of small masses of a fleshy or sebaceous matter.

Dysenteria carnosa, S. sp. 16.

Diarrhœa carnosa, sp. 5. Wedelius Ephem. Germ. D. ii. A. ii. obs. 182. Wagner, ibid. D. ii. A. iii. obs. 187. cum scholio Schroeckii. Morgagn. de sed. ep. xxxi. 17—24. Pringle, p. 237. Monro, p. 62.

- c. In being accompanied with an intermittent fever.

Dysenteria intermittens, S. sp. 17. Morton, in append. ad exerc. ii. Cleghorn's Minorca, p. 236. Lautter. hist. med. bienn. cas. 17, 20.

- d. In being without blood.

Dysenteria alba, S. sp. 10. Willis, Pharm. rat. P. i. sect. iii. cap. 3. Sydenham, ed. Leid. pag. 179. Morgagn. de sed. ep. xxxi. 11. Pringle, p. 225. Monro, p. 61. Roederer, de morbo mucoso, Gotting. 1762.

- e. In being accompanied with the miliary fever.

Dysenteria miliaris Gruberi, S. sp. 2. Febris exanthematico-dysenterica Tiguri epidemica, 1747.

The following are symptomatic :

Dysenteria benigna spontanea, S. sp. 1.

———— catamenialis, sp. 2.

———— gravidarum, sp. 4.

———— atrabilaria, sp. 3.

———— syphilitica, sp. 13.

———— scorbutica, sp. 18.

———— Polonica, sp. 19.

———— mesenterii vomica, sp. 11.

The following belong to Diarrhœa :

Dysenteria Parisiaca, S. sp. 3.

———— a catharticis, sp. 12.

CLASS

CLASS II. NEUROSES.*

Preternatural affection of sense and motion,
without idiopathic or primary pyrexia, and
without local disease.

N

ORDER

* From the time of the celebrated English physician Thomas Willis, our countrymen have distinguished certain diseases from all others by the name of Nervous; not very accurately indeed, since they have denominated hysteric and hypochondriac affections only, by that title. In my opinion, the generality of morbid affections so depend on those of the nervous system, that almost every disease might be called nervous. A very convenient distinction, however, may be found; and those diseases only I call nervous, which affect the nervous system alone, or at least in a primary way, without, at the same time, affecting either the circulation of the blood, or the nature of the humours, except in a secondary manner. I have therefore instituted a class under the title of Neuroses, containing diseases which are distinct from those in the Pyrexia and Cachexia classes.

ORDER I. COMATA.

The voluntary motions impaired, with sleep, or a suspension of sense.

Comata, S. cl. vi. ord. ii. Sag. cl. ix. ord. v.

Soporosi, Lin. cl. vi. ord. ii.

Adynamiae, Vog. cl. vi.

Nervorum resolutiones, Hoffm. iii. 194.

Affectus soporosi, Hoffm. iii. 209.

Motuum vitalium defectus, Junck. 114.

XLI. APOPLEXIA.

The whole of the voluntary motions in some degree abolished, with sleep, more or less profound, the action of the heart and arteries continuing.

Apoplexia, S. gen. 182. Lin. 101. Vog. 229.

Boerh. 1007. Junck. 117. Sag. gen. 228. Wepfer. hist. apoplecticorum.

Carus, S. gen. 181. Lin. 100. Vog. 231. Boerh. 1045. Sag. gen. 287. Macb. p. 561. *

Cataphora, S. gen. 180. Lin. 99. Vog. 232. Boerh. 1048. Sag. gen. 286.

Coma, Vog. 232. Boerh. 1048.

Haemorrhagia cerebri, Hoffm. ii. 240.

To this genus the following appear to belong :

Catalepsis, S. gen. 176. Lin. 129. Vog. 230.

Sag. gen. 281. Boerh. 1036. Junck. 44.

Affectus

* As the genera *carus*, &c. here mentioned seem only to be gentler Apoplexies, and not accurately enough distinguished, either by respiration or excitation, I have brought them all under one genus.

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Affectus cerebri spasmodico-ecsteticus, Hoffm. iii.

44.

Ecstasis, S. gen. 177. Vog. 333. Sag. gen. 283.

The following seem symptomatic :

Typhomania, S. gen. 178. Lin. 97. Vog. 23.
Sag. gen. 284.

Lethargus, S. gen. 179. Lin. 98. Vog. 22. Sag.
gen. 285.

The species of idiopathic Apoplexy are,

1. Apoplexia *sanguinea*, with signs of universal plethora, and chiefly of the head.

Apoplexia sanguinea, S. sp. 1. Morgagn. de causis, &c. ii. iii. lx. Preysinger, sp. 1.

Carus spontaneus, S. sp. 2. Boerh. 1045.

Asphyxia * spinalis, Du Hamel, hist. acad. ann. 1688. cap. 2. Boerh. praelect. ad instit. 401.

Morgagn. de caus. &c. iii. 3.

Cataphora coma, S. sp. 2,

2. Apoplexia

* I formerly ranked the genus Asphyxia under Syncope, and I still think some species of it differ from Syncope only in degree. But I was, and am, persuaded, that most species of Asphyxia belong to the genus of Apoplexia; and accordingly I have so ranked them. The Asphyxia spinalis indeed placed here, as it can be distinguished by no external signs, is improperly called a species; though if it were permitted to regard internal causes it might certainly be ranked as a species of Apoplexy. But as we are undoubtedly at liberty to regard external and evident causes, I have, on duly considering these, enumerated several species of the Asphyxia of Sauvages, as species of Apoplexy; nor do I think it an objection to this that in some species of Asphyxia, both pulse and respiration at length wholly cease, even while life remains; for in most of these at first, when motion and sense are almost entirely suspended, there still remains some motion both in the heart and lungs; and if, at last that wholly ceases, the same thing sometimes happens to apoplectic persons before death. Besides, in Apoplexy, I suppose it is the brain, but in Syncope the heart which is primarily affected; and the species of Asphyxia, therefore, according as they affect the brain or heart, so far as we may be allowed to infer either from their external causes, I refer to the genus of Apoplexia or Syncope.

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2. *Apoplexia serosa*, occurring for the most part in the leucophlegmatic bodies of old men.

Apoplexia pituitosa, S. sp. 7. *Apoplexia serosa*, Preysinger, sp. 4. Morg. de causis, &c. iv. lx. Carus a hydrocephalo, S. sp. 16. Cataphora hydrocephalica, sp. 6. Cataphora somnolenta, sp. 1. Lethargus literatorum, sp. 7. Van Swieten in aph. 1010. 2 γ. et 3 α.

3. *Apoplexia hydrocephalica**, coming on by degrees; affecting infants and children, first with lassitude, a degree of fever and headach; afterwards with slow pulse, dilatation of the pupil, and drowiness.

Hydrocephalus interior, S. sp. 1.

internus, Whytt's Works, p. 725. Lond. med. observ. vol. iv. art. 3. 6. and 25. vi. 6. 7. 8. Gaudelius de hydrocephalo, apud Sandifort thesaur. vol. ii. Edin. med. eff. ii. 18. iii. 23. Soc. Royale iii. mem. p. 194.

acutus, Quin, diff. de hydrocephalo, Edinb. 1779.

Asthenia a hydrocephalo, S. sp. 3.

4. *Apoplexia atrabilaria*, in a person of a melancholic temperament.

Apoplexia atrabilaria, S. sp. 12. Preysinger, sp. 6. Carus traumaticus, S. sp. 5.

5. *Apoplexia traumatica*, from external violence applied to the head.

Apoplexia traumatica, S. sp. 2. Edin. eff. v. 52.

6. *Apoplexia*

* It is very difficult in a Nosological work rightly to place those diseases which in their progress assume different forms; and consequently to assign its proper place to the *Apoplexia hydrocephalica*. I chuse, however, rather to place it under *Apoplexia* than under *Hydrocephalus*; first, because the *Hydrocephalus* which is here meant, is by no means evident to our senses; likewise, because this disease in its symptoms is very different from the evident *Hydrocephalus*; and lastly, because it is exceedingly a-kin to *Apoplexy* in its proximate cause, and at last in its symptoms.

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6. Apoplexia *venenata*, from sedatives internally or externally administered.

Apoplexia temulenta, S. sp. 3. Carus a narcoticis, sp. 14. Lethargus a narcoticis, sp. 3. Carus a plumbagine, sp. 10. Apoplexia mephitica, sp. 14. Ed. eff. v. 55. Asphyxia a mephitide, sp. 9. a musto, sp. 3. Catalepsis a fumo, sp. 3. Asphyxia a fumis, sp. 2. a carbone, sp. 16. foricariorum, sp. 11. sideratorum, sp. 10. Carus ab infolatione, sp. 12. a frigore, sp. 14. Lethargus a frigore, sp. 6. Asphyxia congelatorum, sp. 5.

7. Apoplexia *mentalis*, from affections of the mind.

Carus a pathemate, S. sp. 11.
Asphyxia a pathemate, sp. 7.
Ecstasis catoche, sp. 1.
—— resoluta, sp. 2.

8. Apoplexia *cataleptica**, the muscles obeying the motion of the joints when influenced by force externally applied.

Catalepsis, S. gen. 176. Lin. 129. Vog. 230.
Sag. gen. 281. Boerh. 1036. Junck. 44.

Sauvages has the following species :

Catalepsis hysterica, S. sp. 1.
—— verminosa, sp. 2.
—— a fumo, sp. 3.
—— a menostasia, sp. 4.
—— melancholica, sp. 5.
—— delirans, sp. 6.

9. Apoplexia *suffocata*, from suffocation by something external.

Asphyxia suspensorum, S. sp. 4.

Asphyxia

* I have never seen a case of Catalepsis that was not counterfeited, as I believe those have frequently been which have occurred to others. I can therefore scarcely consider as a real disease what has been so seldom seen, so differently described, and what is so commonly feigned; but I am convinced that it by no means differs from Apoplexy, and I have accordingly placed it here.

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Asphyxia immerforum, sp. 1. M'Donel de submerfis, Edinb. 1784.

—— flatulenta, sp. 12. belongs to this genus, if we may judge from external appearances.

Apoplexia is frequently symptomatic

a. Of intermittent fever.

Apoplexia febricosa, S. sp. 9. Carus febricosus, sp. 3. Cataphora timor, sp. 8. Typhomania febricosa, sp. 1. Catalepsis quartanaria, sp. 7.

b. Of continued fever.

Carus febrilis, S. sp. 2. Typhomania continua, sp. 2. Typhomania agrypnocoma, sp. 3. Lethargus a febre, sp. 1.

c. Of phlegmasia.

Apoplexia inflammatoria, S. sp. 13. Lethargus cephaliticus, sp. 4. Lethargus pulmonicus, sp. 2.

d. Of exanthema.

Carus variolosus, S. sp. 8. Apoplexia metastatica, sp. 6. Carus exanthematicus, sp. 18. Cataphora exanthematica, sp. 5.

e. Of hysteria.

Apoplexia hysterica, S. sp. 4. Carus hystericus, sp. 9. Asphyxia hysterica, sp. 8. Carus myflagmus, sp. 17. Carus hypochondriacus, sp. 13.

f. Of epilepsy.

Apoplexia epileptica, S. sp. 8. Apoplexia suspiriosa, sp. 10.

g. Of gout.

Apoplexia arthritica, S. sp. 5. Carus arthriticus, sp. 6. Cataphora arthritica, sp. 4. Lethargus arthriticus, sp. 5.

h. Of worms.

Apoplexia verminosa, S. sp. 15. Carus verminosus, sp. 7. Typhomania verminosa, sp. 4.

i. Of suppression of urine.

Carus ischuriolus, S. sp. 4.

k. Of

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k. Of scurvy.

Cataphora scorbutica, S. sp. 3.

XLII. PARALYSIS.

Some only of the voluntary motions impaired, often with sleep.

Paralyfis, Boerh. 1057.

Hemiplegia, S. gen. 170. Lin. 103. Vog. 228.

Paraplexia, S. gen. 171.

Paraplegia, Lin. 102. Vog. 227.

Paralyfis, S. gen. 169. Lin. 104. Vog. 226.

Junck. 115.

Atonia, Lin. 120.

¶ I. Idiopathic.

1. Paralyfis *partialis*, of some only of the muscles.

Paralyfis, S. gen. 169. Lin. 104. Vog. 226.

Junck. 115.

—— plethorica, S. sp. 1.

—— serosa, sp. 12.

—— nervea, sp. 11.

Mutitas a glossolyfi, sp. 1.

Aphonia paralytica, sp. 8.

2. Paralyfis *hemiplegica*, of one side of the body.

Hemiplegia, S. gen. 170. Lin. 103. Vog. 228.

Sag. gen. 276.

It varies in regard to the habit of body.

a. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.

Hemiplegia ex apoplexia, S. sp. 7.

—— spasmodica, sp. 2.

b. Hemiplegia, in a leucophlegmatic habit.

Hemiplegia serosa, S. sp. 10.

The Hemiplegia apostematodes of Sauvages does not belong to this place, as it cannot be known from external signs; and the Hemiplegia ex epilepsia, hardly deserves to be mentioned.

3. Paralyfis

XLII. PARALYSIS.

3. Paralysis *paraplegica*, of one half of the body taken transversely.

Paraplexia, S. gen. 171. Sag. gen. 277.

Paraplegia, Lin. 102. Vog. 227.

Paraplexia sanguinea, S. sp. 2.

———— a spina bifida, sp. 3.

———— rheumatica, sp. 1.

4. Paralysis *venenata*, from sedatives, applied either internally or externally.

Paralysis metallariorum, S. sp. 22.

Hemiplegia saturnina, sp. 14.

¶ 2. Symptomatic.

Hemiplegia intermittens, S. sp. 8.

Paraplegia intermittens, sp. 6.

Paralysis febrilis, sp. 8.

Hemiplegia exanthematica, sp. 6.

Paralysis rheumatica, sp. 3.

Hemiplegia arthritica, sp. 5.

Paralysis rachialgica, sp. 2.

Paraplegia rachialgica, sp. 5.

Paralysis biliosa, sp. 9.

Hemiplegia transversa, sp. 1.

Paralysis scorbutica, sp. 6.

———— scrophulosa, sp. 5.

Hemiplegia scrophulosa, sp. 4.

———— syphilitica, sp. 3.

Paraplegia syphilitica, sp. 7.

Paralysis Polonica, sp. 7.

Paralysis a vomica, sp. 10.

Paralysis traumatica, sp. 4.

Hemiplegia traumatica, sp. 9.

Paraplegia traumatica, sp. 4.

Tremor, as being always symptomatic, I cannot admit into the number of genera; but the species enumerated by Sauvages, according as they seem to me to be symptoms either of Asthenia or Paralysis, I shall subjoin.

TREMOR; alternate and frequent motion of a joint to and fro.

Tremor, S. gen. 129. Lin. 139. Vog. 184. Sag. 236.

1. Asthenic

TREMOR.

1. Asthenic species.

Tremor a debilitate, S. sp. 1. senilis, sp. 2. a coffea, sp. 4. a pathemate, metu, ira, gaudio, libidine, sp. 14. typhodes, sp. 19.

2. Paralytic species.

Tremor paralytodes, S. sp. 11. vertiginosus, sp. 7. a plethora, sp. 13. a saburra, sp. 12. a hydrocephalo, sp. 8. scorbuticus, sp. 10. rheumatismalis, sp. 18. temulentus, sp. 3. metallurgorum, sp. 5. traumaticus, sp. 17.

3. Convulsive species.

Tremor coactus, S. sp. 6. tendinum, sp. 9. palpitans, sp. 16.

ORDER

ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

The involuntary motions, whether vital or natural, impaired.

Adynamiae, Vog. cl. vi.

Defectivi, Lin. cl. vi. ord. i.

Leipopsychiae, S. cl. vi. ord. iv. Sag. cl. ix. ord. iv.

XLIII. SYNCOPE.

Action of the heart diminished, or for a time suspended.

Syncope, S. gen. 174. S. 94. Vog. 274. Sag. 280. Junck. 119.

Leipothymia, S. gen. 173. Lin. 93. Vog. 273. Sag. 279.

Asphyxia, S. gen. 175. Lin. 95. Vog. 275. Sag. 281.

Virium lapsus et animi deliquia, Hoffm. iii. 267.

¶ 1. Idiopathic.

1. Syncope *cardiaca*, often returning without apparent cause, with vehement palpitation of the heart at intervals: *From affection of the heart or neighbouring vessels.*

Syncope plethorica, S. sp. 5. Senac, Tr. de coeur, p. 540.

— a cardiogmo, S. sp. 7. Senac, de coeur, 414. Morgagn. de sed. xxv. 2. 3. 10.

— a polypo, S. sp. 8. Senac, p. 471.

— ab hydrocardia, S. sp. 12. Senac, 533. Schreiber Almag. l. iii. § 196.

— Lanzoni, S. sp. 18. Lanzon, op. ii. p. 462.

Asphyxia Valsalviana, S. sp. 13.

2. Syncope

XLIII. SYNCOPE.

2. Syncope *occasionalis*, originating from an evident cause.

From affection of the whole system.

Leipothymia a pathemate, S. sp. 1. Senac, p. 544.

Syncope pathetica, sp. 21.

Asphyxiæ a pathemate, sp. 7.

Syncope ab antipathia, sp. 9. Senac, p. 554.

———— a veneno, sp. 10. Senac, p. 546.

———— ab apostematis, sp. 11. Senac, p. 554.

———— a sphacelo, sp. 14. Senac, p. 553.

———— ab inanitione, sp. 1. Senac, p. 536.

———— a phlebotomia, sp. 4.

———— a dolore, sp. 2. Senac, p. 583.

Asphyxia traumatica, sp. 14.

———— neophytorum, sp. 17.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic*

of diseases, either of the whole system, or of other parts, except the heart.

Syncope febrilis, S. sp. 3. Senac, p. 548.

———— febricosa, sp. 17. Torti Therap. spec. 1.

iii. c. i.

———— exanthematica, sp. 19.

———— metastatica, sp. 20.

Leipothymia stomachica, sp. 2.

Syncope stomachica, sp. 13. Senac, p. 545.

———— hysterica, sp. 6. Senac, p. 547.

———— arthritica, sp. 16. Musgrave de arthr. anomala, cap. 8.

———— scorbutica, sp. 15. Lind Treatise on scurvy. p. ii. chap. 11. Senac, p. 552.

XLIV. DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, eructation, rumination, heartburn, pain in the stomach; at least some or more of these at once occurring, generally with costiveness, and without any other disease either of the stomach or other parts.

Dyspepsia, Vog. 277. Lond. Med. Obs. vi. 11.

Apepsia, Vog. 276.

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Diaphora, Vog. 278.
 Anorexia, S. gen. 162. Lin. 116. Sag. gen. 268.
 Cardialgia, S. gen. 202. Lin. 48. Vog. 157. Sag. gen. 160.
 Gastrodynia, S. gen. 203. Sag. gen. 161.
 Soda, Lin. 47. Vog. 161.
 Nausea, S. gen. 250. Lin. 182. Vog. 159. Sag. gen. 185.
 Vomitus, S. gen. 251. Lin. 183. Vog. 214. Sag. gen. 186.
 Flatulentia, S. gen. 271. Lin. 165. Vog. 127. Sag. gen. 207.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

Anorexia pituitosa, S. sp. 2. a faburra, sp. 9. exhaustorum, sp. 8. paralytica, sp. 1.—Nausea ex cacochylia, sp. 11.—Vomitus pituitosus, sp. 26. ruminatio, sp. 6. a faburra, sp. 2. a crapula, sp. 1. lacteus, sp. 3.—Flatulentia infantilis, sp. 5. acida, sp. 1. nidorosa, sp. 2.—Cardialgia brady-pepta, sp. 9. a faburra, sp. 2. lactantium, sp. 11. flatulenta, sp. 3. paralytica, sp. 7.—Gastrodynia faburralis, sp. 1. flatulenta, sp. 2. periodynia, sp. 7. astringens, sp. 9. atterens, sp. 10. a frigore, sp. 18.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

1. From disease of the stomach itself.

Cardialgia schirrofa, S. sp. 6. Vomitus a pyloro calloso, sp. 8. Vomitus a steatmate ventriculi, sp. 11. Nausea ab apostemate circa cardiam, sp. 9. Gastrodynia ulcerosa, sp. 5. Vomitus ab ulcere ventriculi, sp. 10. Cardialgia a veneno, sp. 2. Gastrodynia a veneno, sp. 4. Vomitus a veneno, sp. 7. Flatulentia accidentalis, sp. 4. Gastrodynia a peregrinis, sp. 11. Anorexia biliosa, sp. 6. Nausea biliosa, sp. 6. Gastrodynia biliosa, sp. 3. Vomitus urinosus, sp. 27. Gastrodynia calculosa, sp. 8. Vomitus bezoarticus, sp. 13. Cardialgia verminosa, sp. 10. Nausea a tænia, sp. 1. Vomitus verminosus, sp. 5. Gastrodynia a xipoide, sp. 12. Gastrodynia Americana, sp. 6. Nausea ex compresso ventriculo, sp. 5. Vomitus a cartilagine xiphoidea, sp. 22. ab œsophago obstructo, sp. 21. Gastrodynia gastrocelica, sp. 20. Nausea ex gastrocele, sp. 4. Vomitus gastrocelicus, sp. 18. Cardialgia sputatoria, sp. 5. inflammatoria,

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inflammatoria, sp. 13. Nausea ex gastritide, sp. 10. Vomitus gastriticus, sp. 19.

2. From disease of other parts, or of the whole body.

Vomitus cephalalgicus, S. sp. 23. Vomitus a dentitione, sp. 4. iliacus, sp. 24. Nausea ex pancreatis schirro, sp. 3. Vomitus a pancreate, sp. 17. ab hepate obstructo, sp. 16. Anorexia melancholica, sp. 5. Gastrodynia hypochondriaca, sp. 16. Flatulentia hypochondriaca, sp. 3. convulsiva, sp. 7. Vomitus hypochondriacus, sp. 6. atrabilarius, sp. 15. Anorexia mirabilis, sp. 10. Gastrodynia hysterica, sp. 14. pullatilis, sp. 13. chlorotica, sp. 15. Nausea a semine corrupto, sp. 8. gravidarum, sp. 2. Vomitus gravidarum, sp. 12. Flatulentia lochialis, sp. 6. Anorexia arthritica, sp. 12. Cardialgia arthritica, sp. 8. Nausea nephritica, sp. 7. Vomitus nephriticus, sp. 20. Anorexia Stewartiana, sp. 13. Cardialgia a cardiogmo, sp. 12. Anorexia plethorica, sp. 3. cachecticarum, sp. 7. febrilis, sp. 4. Cardialgia febricosa, sp. 4. Gastrodynia febricosa, sp. 17. Vomitus febricosus, sp. 29. rabiosus, sp. 14. hæmorrhagicus, sp. 28. Gastrodynia metastatica, sp. 19. Nausea marina, sp. 12. Vomitus marinus, sp. 25. Anorexia neophytorum, sp. 11.

XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Dyspepsia, with languor, dejection of mind, and fear, arising from inadequate causes, in persons of a melancholic temperament.

Hypochondriasis, S. gen. 220. Lin. 76. Vog. 218. Sag. 332.

Morbus hypochondriacus, Boerh. 1098.

Malum hypochondriacum, Hoffm. iii. 64. Junck. 36.

I know but one idiopathic species.

Hypochondriasis melancholica, S. sp. 3.

With regard to the Hypochondriasis algida I am not determined.

The

XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

The following species, from Fracassinus, seem founded on an uncertain theory.

Hypochondriasis biliosa, S. sp. 1. *sanguinea*, sp. 2.
pituitosa, sp. 4.

The following are symptomatic.

Hypochondriasis hysterica, S. sp. 3. *phthifica*, sp. 6.
asthmatica, sp. 7. *calculosa*, sp. 8. *tympanitica*,
sp. 9.

XLVI. CHLOROSIS.

Dyspepsia, or desire to eat things that are not food;
paleness or discoloration of the skin; defect of blood
in the veins, with œdematous swelling of the body;
debility; palpitation; retention * of the menses.

Chlorosis, S. gen. 309. Lin. 222. Vog. 305. Sag.
gen. 135. Boerh. 1285. Hoffm. iii. 311. Junck. 86.

There is but one true species.

Chlorosis virginea, S. sp. 1.
a. *Chlorosis amatoria*.

The other species of Sauvages are spurious or symptomatic.

Chlorosis a menorrhagia, S. sp. 2. *gravidarum*, sp. 3.
infantum, sp. 4. *verminosa*, sp. 5. *viridis*, sp. 6.
ab hydrothorace, sp. 7. *maculosa*, sp. 8. *Carthagenica*,
sp. 10. *Bengualensis*, sp. 11. *rachialgica*,
sp. 12.

ORDER

* In the above character I formerly said the menses were *often* retained, as if there had been a species of *Chlorosis*, in which the menses flowed in the accustomed manner, and that a certain species of *Cachexy* was to be referred to this place. But I am now in doubt whether any species of *Cachexy* can properly come under the title of *Chlorosis* or under the definition here given; and I do not acknowledge any species of *Chlorosis* as a true one, where the menses are not retained. The word *often* is therefore omitted in the character; but I must at the same time confess, that *Chlorosis* is for that reason less properly accounted a genus, as it may always be reckoned a symptom of *Amenorrhœa*.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

Irregular or preternatural motions of the muscles,
or muscular fibres.*

Spasmi, S. cl. iv. Vog. cl. v. Sag. cl. vii.

Motorii, Lin. cl. vii.

Morbi spasmodici et convulsivi, Hoffm. iii. 9.

Spasmi et convulsiones, Junck. 45. 54.

Epilepsia, Boerh. 1071. 1088.

§ 1. *In the Animal Functions.*

XLVII. TETANUS.

Spasmodic rigidity of several muscles.

It varies

- a. In degree; the half or whole of the body affected with spasms.

Tetanus, S. gen. 122. Lin. 127. Vog. 180. Sag. gen. 228.

Catochus*, S. gen. 123. Lin. 128. Vog. 183. Sag. gen. 229.

Opisthotonos, Vog. 181.

Episthotonos, Vog. 182.

Of

* Irregular motions are those which arise from a preternatural cause, and which become immoderate by the violence, the frequency, or the duration, of the contraction; and I doubt not but motions of this kind really exist in all the diseases I have placed in this Order, though exceeding in number those placed in the same Order by other Nosologists.

* The Catochus of Sauvages is not a natural genus, as it includes species very different in their nature; I have therefore omitted it; but the species which depend on a spastic rigidity I have referred to the genus Tetanus.

XLVII. TETANUS.

Of this species, Sauvages, as usual, has made many; but all of them which can be said to be idiopathic may be reduced to one, the principal appearance of which is called by him

Tetanus Indicus, S. sp. 5. of which more may be found in Hillary, Barbadoes, p. 219. Chalmers, Lond. med. obs. vol. i. art. 12. D. Monro, E. dinb. phys. et liter. essays, vol. iii. art. 30. A. Monro, art. 31. and under the name of *Spasms* in Bontius de med. Ind. meth. med. cap. 2. *Convulsio Indica*, S. sp. 9.

b. In respect of its remote cause, as it arises either from an internal cause, from cold or from a wound.

Tetanus traumaticus, S. sp. 11.

c. In respect of the part of the body affected from whatever cause.

Tetanus tonicus, S. sp. 1.

—— *holotonicus*, sp. 4.

Catochus holotonicus, sp. 1. M. Febr. in Ephem. German. D. ii. A. i. obs. 1.

—— *cervinus*, S. sp. 2. Stork. ann. med. 1758. M. Julio.

Tetanus opisthotonicus, S. sp. 3.

—— *emprosthotonicus*, sp. 2.

The symptomatic species are,

Tetanus febricofus, S. sp. 10. Stork. ann. med. 759, p. 166. *hemiplegicus*, sp. 9. *lateralis**, sp. 6. Morgagn. de caus. et sed. x. 2. et 3. *Pleurosthotonos* Strack. *Tetanus syphiliticus*, sp. 7. *verminofus*, sp. 8. *hystericus*, sp. 12. *mirandus*, sp. 13. *Catochus diurnus*, sp. 6.

XLVIII.

* In the example of the *Tetanus lateralis* given by Sauvages, there was a paralysis of one side in the patient, and therefore I have placed it immediately after the *Tetanus hemiplegicus*: but if the example brought from Morgagni was without paralysis of one side, as to which I am not certain, it might be admitted among the idiopathic varieties. Meantime, till the matter is determined, I have placed the *Pleurosthotonos* of Strack after the *Tetanus lateralis*.

XLVIII. TRISMUS.

Spastic rigidity, chiefly of the under jaw.

Trismus, S. gen. 117. Lin. 124. Sag. gen. 223.
Capistrum, Vog. 208.

1. Trismus *nascentium*, attacking infants during the two first weeks from their birth.

Trismus nascentium, S. sp. 1. By the French Americans mal de mâchoire. Heister, Comp. med. pract. cap. xv. § 10. Cleghorn's Minorca, introd. p. 33. Hofer. in Act. Helvet. tom. i. p. 65. Macb. p. 459.

2. Trismus *traumaticus*, attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or a wound.

Trismus traumaticus, S. sp. 2. Lond. med. obser. vol. i. art. i. 7. vol. ii. 8. 34. vol. iii. 31. vol. iv. 7. vi. 13. Med. trans. ii. 4.

Angina spasmodica, S. sp. 18. Zwingeri act. Helvet. tom. iii. p. 319.

Convulsio a nervi punctura, S. sp. 2.

Trismus catarrhalis, S. sp. 15. Hillary's Barbadoes, 221. Lond. med. obs. vol. iv. 7.

The following from Sauvages are false or spurious, either because they do not depend on spasm, but on some other affection of the muscles; because they are rather convulsive than spasmodic, or because they are affections rather of the muscles of the face than of the under jaw.

Trismus inflammatorius, S. sp. 3. scorbuticus, sp. 4. capistratus, sp. 11. arthriticus, sp. 9. verminosus, sp. 5. hypochondriacus, sp. 8. febrilis, sp. 10. crepitans, sp. 7. occipitalis, sp. 12. maxillaris, sp. 13. dolorificus, sp. 14. cynicus, sp. 16. cynogelos, sp. 17. fardonicus, sp. 18. diastrophe, sp. 19.

XLIX. CONVULSIO.

Irregular and unnatural contraction of the muscles;
without sleep.

Convulsio, S. gen. 128. Lin. 142. Vog. 191.
Sag. gen. 235.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

Convulsio universalis, S. sp. 11. Hieranofos, Lin,
144. Vog. 190. Convulsio habitualis, S. sp. 12.
intermittens, sp. 16. hemitotonos, sp. 15. ab-
dominis, sp. 10. ab inanitione, sp. 1. ab ona-
nismo, sp. 13. Scelotyrbe festinans, sp. 2.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Convulsio a capitis ictu, S. sp. 4. nephralgica, sp.
6. gravidarum, sp. 14. Scelotyrbe verminosa,
sp. 5. Convulsio febrilis, sp. 3.

L. CHOREA. *

Affecting young persons of both sexes, in general
from ten to fourteen years of age, with convulsive
motions partly voluntary, for the most part of one
side, the motion of the arms and hands resembling
the gesticulation of players; in walking, one foot
is rather dragged than lifted.

Scelotyrbe, S. gen. 136. Sag. gen. 243.
Chorea, Lin. 139.

There seems to be only one species, called by Sauvages

Scelotyrbe chorea Viti, S. sp. 1.

Chorea St Viti Sydenham Sched. monitoria.

Scelotyrbe instabilis, S. sp. 3. and perhaps

———— intermittens, sp. 4.

Hieranosis, Macb. 558.

LI.

* In the first edition of this book, I considered Chorea as a species of Con-
vulsio; but as it differs greatly from every other species of convulsion, both in
the age of the persons it attacks and in the motions it exhibits, I have here
made it a different genus.

LI. RAPHANIA.

Spasmodic contraction of the joints, with convulsive motions, very violent pain, periodical.

Raphania, Lin. 145. Vog. 193. Linn. Amoen. acad. vol. vi.

Convulsio raphania, S. sp. 7.

In German Die Kriebel Krankheit.

Eclampsia typhodes, S. sp. 1. Sennert. de febr. 1. iv. cap. 16. Gregor. Horst. oper. tom. ii. 1. viii. obs. 22. Willis de morb. convuls. Muller in Haller's disp. tom. i. Waltschmied in Haller's disp. tom. vii. Wedel, ibid. Hoffm. tom. i. 231. Kannigieffer, A. N. C. tom. vii. Brunner in Ephem. Germ. D. iii. A. ii. obs. 224. Willisch. ibid. Cent. vii. obs. 13. Wepfer de affect. cap. obs. 120. Breslauver Sammlung 1717. Julio, Septembri, et Decembr. Ibid. 1723. Januar. A. N. C. vol. vii. obs. 41. Bruckmann. Comm. Norimb. 1743, pag. 50. Soc. Royale, i. mem. p. 303. ii. mem. p. 587.

Convulsio ab ustilagine, S. sp. 8.

Is the Convulsio Solonienfis, or the Necrosis ustilaginea the same disease?

Vide Salerne in Memoires presentés a l'acad. des sciences, tom. ii.

LII. EPILEPSIA.

Convulsion of the muscles, with sleep.

Epilepsia, S. gen. 134. Lin. 143. Vog. 188. Sag. gen. 24. Boerh. 1771. Hoffm. iii. 9. Junck. 54. Lond. med. obs. vi. 9.

Eclampsia, S. gen. 133. Vog. 189. Sag. gen. 240.

¶ 1. Idiopathic.

1. Epilepsia *cerebralis*, suddenly coming on without manifest cause; not preceded by any troublesome sensation, unless perhaps of vertigo or dimness of sight.

Epilepsia plethorica, S. sp. 1. Eclampsia plethorica, sp. 7. Epilepsia cachectica, sp. 2? Epilepsia a terrore, Macb. p. 556.

P 2

2. Epilepsia

LII. EPILEPSIA.

2. *Epilepsia sympathica*, without manifest cause; but preceded by the sensation of a certain aura rising from some part of the body to the head.

Epilepsia sympathica, S. sp. 8. *pedisympomatica*, sp. 6.

3. *Epilepsia occasionalis*, arising from manifest irritation, and ceasing when the irritation is removed.

This varies from the diversity of the irritating cause; hence

- a. From injury done to the head.

Epilepsia traumatica, S. sp. 13. *Eclampsia traumatica*, sp. 9.

- b. From pain.

Epilepsia a dolore, S. sp. 10. Ed. eff. v. 61.

—— *rachialgica*, sp. 14.

Eclampsia a doloribus, sp. 4.

a. *Rachialgica*.

b. *Ab otalgia*.

c. *A dentitione*.

Eclampsia parturientium, sp. 3.

- c. From worms.

Eclampsia verminosa, S. sp. 2.

- d. From poison.

Eclampsia ab atropa, S. sp. 11. *ab oenanthæ*, sp. 12.

a cicuta, sp. 13. *a coriaria*, sp. 14.

- e. From cutaneous eruptions, or other effusion of acrid humours, being driven back.

Epilepsia exanthematica, S. sp. 11. *cachectica*, sp. 2.

- f. From crudity in the stomach.

Epilepsia stomachica, S. sp. 3. *Eclampsia a saburra*, sp. 5.

- g. From affection of the mind.

Epilepsia a pathemate, S. sp. 7.

- h. From superabundant hæmorrhage.

Eclampsia ab inanitione, S. sp. 8.

i. From

LII. EPILEPSIA.

i. From debility.

Eclampsia neophytorum, S. sp. 15.

¶ 2. Symptomatic.

Epilepsia febricosa, S. sp. 9. Eclampsia febricosa, sp. 17. exanthematica, sp. 10. Epilepsia uterina, sp. 4. syphilitica, sp. 12. Eclampsia ab hydrocephalo, sp. 16. ab ischuria, sp. 6.

§ 2. In the Vital Functions.

* In the action of the heart.

LIII. PALPITATIO.

Vehement and irregular motion of the heart.

Palpitatio, S. gen. 130. Lin. 132. Vog 213. Sag. 257. Hoffm. iii. 83. Juack. 33. Macb. 569.

Palpitatio *cardiaca*, almost constant, at least often returning, without other evident disease. *

¶ 1. Idiopathic.

Palpitatio ab aneurysmate cordis, S. sp. 1. Senac, Mal. de coeur. p. 284. Lancisi de aneurysin.

———— tremula, S. sp. 4. Senac de coeur, p. 504.

———— apoplematica, S. sp. 7. Lancisi de aneurysmate, lib. 1. prop. 5. Senac de coeur, 485.

———— a corde ossificato, S. sp. 2. Senac de coeur, pag. 484. Morgagn. de sed. ep. xxiv. 17.

———— calculosa, S. sp. 3.

———— a polypo, S. sp. 5. Senac de coeur, lib. iv. cap. 16. p. 484.

———— polyposa, S. sp. 6.

———— ex aortae aneurysmate, S. sp. 8.

———— ex aortae angustia, S. sp. 9. Lancisi de aneurys. prop. 53. Senac, 484.

¶ 2.

* If the various causes of Palpitation could be discovered by marks, we might with Sauvages make several species of it from the diversity of its cause; but as this cannot, I think, be done, the above is the only idiopathic species I can ascertain.

LIII. PALPITATIO.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

- Palpitatio a pancreate, S. sp. 10. Storck, Ann. med. i. p. 245.
 ——— arthritica, S. sp. 11.
 ——— chlorotica, sp. 12.
 ——— hysterica, sp. 13.
 ——— melancholica, sp. 14. Lancisi de aneurysm. prop. 44.
 ——— febricosa, S. sp. 15. Storck, Ann. med. i. p. 75.

** In the action of the lungs.

LIV. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration recurring at intervals, with sense of stricture in the breast, respiration performed with a wheezing noise; difficult cough at the beginning of the fit, sometimes none, free towards the end; and often with copious discharge of mucus.

Asthma, S. gen. 145. Lin. 161. Vog. 268. Sag. gen. 252.

- convulsivum et spasmodico-flatulentum, Hoffm. iii. 94.
 ——— spasticum, Junck. tab. 51.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. Asthma *spontaneum*, without manifest cause, or being accompanied with any other disease.

Asthma humidum, S. sp. 1. flatulentum, Floyer on the asthma, chap. 1.

—— convulsivum, S. sp. 2. Willis, Pharm. rat. p. 2. sect. 1. cap. 12. Med. tr. i. 7.

—— hystericum, S. sp. 3. Floyer on the asthma, chap. 1.

—— stomachicum, S. sp. 8. Floyer, Scheme of the species of asthma. Periodic asthma, 6.

Orthopnoea spasmodica, S. sp. 3.

—— hysterica, sp. 4.

2. Asthma

LIV. ASTHMA.

2. Asthma *exanthematicum*, from eruption or other acrid effusion being repelled.

Asthma exanthematicum, S. sp. 11. cachecticum, sp. 13.

3. Asthma *plethoricum*, from a suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora.

Asthma plethoricum, S. sp. 13.

¶ 2. Symptomatic.

Asthma hypochondriacum, S. sp. 4. arthriticum, sp. 5. venereum, sp. 14. Junck. tab. 32.

LV. DYSPNŒA.

Difficult respiration continual, without sense of stricture in the breast, but rather of fullness and obstruction there. Cough frequent through the whole course of the disease.

Dyspnoea, S. gen. 144. Lin. 160. Vog. 267. Sag. 251. Junck. 32.

Orthopnoea, S. gen. 146. Lin. 162. Vog. 269. Sag. gen. 253. Macb. 574.

¶ 1. Idiopathic.

1. Dyspnoea *catarrhalis*, with frequent cough bringing up a copious viscid mucus.

Asthma catarrhale, S. sp. 16.

— pneumonicum, Willis, Pharm. rat. p. ii. sect. i. cap. 12.

— pituitosum, Hoffm. iii. sect. ii. cap. ii. § 3.

— pneumodes, S. sp. 17. Ed. ess. iii. 25.

2. Dyspnoea *sicca*, with cough for the most part dry.

The various causes of this are with difficulty determined; but the following from Sauvages may be referred to it.

Dyspnoea a tuberculis, S. sp. 2. a steatomatis, sp.

5. Orthopnoea a lipomate, sp. 18. Dyspnoea a

hydatidibus, sp. 4. polyposa, sp. 20.

3. Dyspnoea *aërea*, increased by every the least change in the weather.

Dyspnoea a pneumatia, sp. 12.

4. Dyspnoea

LV. DYSPNŒA.

4. *Dyspnœa terrea*, the cough bringing up earthy or calculous matter.

Dyspnœa calculosa, Macb. 574.

5. *Dyspnœa aquosa*, the urine in small quantity, swelling of the feet, without fluctuation in the breast, or other characteristic signs of water in the chest.

Dyspnœa pituitosa, S. sp. 1. *Orthopnœa ab hydro-pneumonia*, sp. 12.

6. *Dyspnœa pinguedinosa*, in very fat persons.

Orthopnœa a pinguedine, S. sp. 6.

7. *Dyspnœa thoracica*, from the parts inclosing the thorax, hurt or ill formed.

Dyspnœa traumatica, S. sp. 15. *Orthopnœa traumatica*, sp. 14. *Dyspnœa Galenica*, sp. 16. *12-chitica*, sp. 10. *Asthma a gibbo*, sp. 9.

8. *Dyspnœa extrinseca*, from manifest external causes.

Asthma pulverulentorum, S. sp. 7. *metallicum*, sp. 12. *Orthopnœa a vaporibus*, sp. 16. *a deglutitis*, sp. 9. *a fungis*, sp. 25. *ab antipathia*, sp. 15. *a bronchocele*, sp. 10.

¶ 2. Symptomatic.

1. Of diseases of the heart, or larger vessels.

Dyspnœa a corde, S. sp. 11. *Asthma a polypo cordis*, sp. 6. *Orthopnœa polyposa*, sp. 26. *cardiaca*, sp. 2. *Dyspnœa aneurysmate*, sp. 19. *Orthopnœa ab aneurysmate*, sp. 8. *Dyspnœa ab aortae angustia*, sp. 22.

2. Of abdominal tumour.

Dyspnœa a physconia, S. sp. 7. *a graviditate*, sp. 8. *tympanitica*, sp. 9. *a liene*, sp. 14. *a stomacho*, sp. 13. *a gastrocele*, sp. 17. *Orthopnœa a gastrocele*, sp. 11.

3. Of various diseases.

Asthma febricosum, S. sp. 18. *Orthopnœa febricola*, sp. 20. *peripneumonica*, sp. 1. *pseudo-peripneumonica*, sp. 21. *variolosa*, sp. 24. *Dyspnœa scorbutica*, sp. 18. *Orthopnœa scorbutica*, sp. 22. *a hydrothorace*, sp. 5. *ab empyemate*, sp. 13. *a vomica*, sp. 7. *Dyspnœa a vomica*, sp. 6. *Orthopnœa a hydrocephalo*, sp. 23. *a vermicibus*, sp. 17.

LVI. PERTUSSIS.

Contagious ; convulsive, suffocating cough, with a loud noise called *hooping* at each inspiration ; often with vomiting.

Pertussis Sydenham. Ed. Leid. p. 200. 311. 312.

Huxham de aëre, ad ann. 1732. Lond. med.

obs. iii. 27. 30. Soc. Royale iii. hist. p. 268.

Tussis convulsiva, five *ferina*, Hoffm. iii. 111.

— *ferina*, S. sp. 10. Sag. sp. 10.

— *convulsiva*, S. sp. 11. Sag. sp. 11.

Amphimerina tussiculosa, S. sp. 13.

§ 3. *In the Natural Functions.*

LVII. PYROSIS.

Burning heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of an aqueous humour, for the most part insipid, but sometimes acrid.

Pyrosis, S. gen. 200. Sag. gen. 158.

Soda, Lin. 47. Vog. 154.

In Scotland, the Water-Brash.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

Pyrosis Suecica, S. sp. 4.

Cardialgia sputatoria, S. sp. 5. Macb. p. 515.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Pyrosis vulgaris, S. sp. 1. a conceptione, sp. 6.

biliosa, sp. 2. a phlogosi, sp. 3. *ulcerosa*, sp. 5.

LVIII. COLICA.

Pain in the lower belly, chiefly with a sense of twisting or wringing round the navel ; vomiting ; costiveness.

Colica, S. gen. 204. Lin. 50. Vog. 160. Sag. gen. 162. Junck. 106.

Colica spasmodica et flatulenta, Hoffm. ii. 284. Macb. p. 519.

Rachialgia, S. gen. 211. Sag. gen. 168.

Ileus, S. gen. 252. Vog. 162. Sag. gen. 187.

Q

Iliaca,

LVIII. COLICA.

Iliaca, Lin. 185.

Dolor et spasmus iliacus, Hoffm. ii. 263.

Paffio iliaca, Junek. 107.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. Colica *spasmodica*, with retraction of the navel and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

Colica spasmodica, S. sp. 7. flatulenta, sp. 1. Ileus physodes, sp. 9. Colica biliqsa, sp. 5*. Edinb. med. eff. iii. 27. pituitosa, sp. 2†. Ileus a colo pituita infarcto, sp. 5. Ileus Indicus, sp. 8.

It varies from the symptoms attending it.

- a. With vomiting of stercoraceous matter, or of things injected by the anus.

Ileus spasmodicus, S. sp. 3‡. Lond. med. obs. ix. 17. Edinb. phys. eff. ii. 27. 28.

Ileus volvulus, sp. 7.

- b. With inflammation.

Ileus inflammatorius, S. sp. 1.

Colica phlogistica, sp. 6.

2. Colica *pittonum*, preceded by a sense of weight or uneasiness in the lower belly, chiefly round the navel; followed by colic pain, at first slight, not continual, and generally increased after meat; at length more severe

* As all vehement and often repeated vomiting generally brings up bile, I consider that colic, which, from the throwing up of bile alone, has been called the bilious colic, as entirely spasmodic.

† As phlegm accumulated in any part of the intestines seems to be occasioned by obstructions from spasm alone; I have therefore placed here both the Colica pituitosa, and the Ileus a colo pituita infarcto.

‡ The Ileus seems to me to differ from Colica in degree only; and therefore I have here made it only a variety of the Colic. Many physicians, indeed, suppose every ileus to be inflammatory. But I have myself several times seen instances of pain of the belly or colic with stercoraceous vomiting without any inflammation. If the inflammation be present or come on after the colic, Sauvages properly calls it *Colica phlogistica*, and does not change the generic name on account of a supervening symptom; but if the inflammation be present from the beginning, attended with pain of the belly and vomiting, I would then consider the disease as an Enteritis. But in no way can I allow Ileus to be a different genus from Colica.

LVIII. COLICA.

severe and almost perpetual; with pain of the arms and back, ending at last in palsy.

Rachialgia pictonum, S. sp. 1*.

Colica pictonum Citesii et succedentium of authors.

Med. transf. i. 12. 13. 14. 15. 20. Edinb. phys.

ess. i. 22. Chalmers's Carolina, p. 187.

Colica nervosa, Macb. p. 524.

It varies according to its remote cause:

a. From metallic poison.

Rachialgia metallica, S. sp. 3.

Colica pictonum, Tronchin. sp. 2. five a causa remota
2da.

b. From acids in the intestines.

Rachialgia pictonum, S. sp. 1. Tronchin, sp. 3.

c. From cold.

Rachialgia ab adiapnetistia, Tronchin, sp. 5.

d. From contusion of the back.

Rachialgia traumatica, S. sp. 7.

3. *Colica stercorea*, in persons subject to costiveness, after long continued constipation.

Colica stercorea, S. sp. 3.

Ileus a faecibus induratis, sp. 2.

4. *Colica accidentalis*, from acrid matter in the intestines.

Colica accidentalis, S. sp. 18. Japonica, sp. 10.

lactentium, sp. 20. *Ileus a veneno*, sp. 14. *Cholera sicca auriginosa a fungis venenatis*, sp. 2.

5. *Colica meconialis*, in new born children, from retention of the meconium.

Colica meconialis, S. sp. 19.

6. *Colica callosa*, with a sense of constriction in some part of the intestines, and often previously of collected

* I do not consider *Rachialgia* to constitute a different genus from *Colica*: For the symptoms essential to Colic are always present in both diseases: and if others should be added, that circumstance would only constitute a different species, not a different genus. I have, therefore, with the generality of modern physicians, classed that disease, which Astruc and Sauvages have called the *Rachialgia*, as a species of *Colica*.

LVIII. COLICA.

ed flatus with some pain, which flatus gradually goes off; the belly is costive, and at last the fæces are discharged only in a liquid state, and in small quantity.

Ileus a callosa coli stricture, S. sp. 11. Edin. med. eff. iv. 31.

7. Colica *calculosa*, with a fixed hardness in a particular part of the abdomen; calculi ejected by the anus.

Colica calculosa, S. sp. 15. Edinb. med. eff. i. 32.
Edinb. phys. eff. ii. 26.

Ileus calculosus, sp. 10.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Colica febricosa, S. sp. 21. Rachialgia febricosa, sp. 2. Tronchin. sp. 1. Colica hysterica, S. sp. 17. gravidarum, sp. 16. verminosa, sp. 4. Ileus verminosus, sp. 13. Colica Lapponica, sp. 9. Rachialgia arthritica, sp. 4. Tronchin. sp. 4. scorbutica, S. sp. 6. Ileus herniosus, sp. 6. Colica enterocelica, sp. 22. Ileus ab intestino compresso, sp. 4. Colica schirroza, sp. 12. pancreatica, sp. 13. mesenterica, sp. 11. Rachialgia ab osteofarctosi, sp. 8. Colica plethorica, sp. 8.

a. Haemorrhoidalis.

b. Catamenialis.

Colica pulsatilis, S. sp. 14. Ileus imperforatorum, sp. 12.

LIX. CHOLERA.

Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour; anxiety; gripes; spasms of the legs.

Cholera, S. 253. Lin. 186. Vog. 110. Sag. gen. 188. Hoffm. ii. 165.

Diarrhoea cholericæ, Junck. 112.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. Cholera *spontanea*, occurring in warm weather, without manifest cause.

Cholera spontanea, S. sp. 1. Sydenh. sect. iv. cap.

2. Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca.

Cholera Indica, S. sp. 7.

2. Cholera

LIX. CHOLERA.

2. Cholera *accidentalis*, from acrid matters in the stomach or intestines.

Cholera crapulosa, S. sp. 11. a *venenis fossilibus*,
sp. 4. a *veneno animali*, sp. 5.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Cholera intermittens, S. sp. 6. *inflammatoria*, sp. 8.
arthritica, sp. 10. *verminosa*, sp. 9.

LX. DIARRHOEA.

Frequent purging; the disease not contagious; no primary pyrexia.

Diarrhoea, S. gen. 253. Lin. 187. Vog. 105.

Sag. gen. 189. Junck. 112.

Hepatirrhoea, S. gen. 246.

Cholerica, Lin. 190.

Coeliaca, S. gen. 255. Lin. 189. Vog. 109. Sag.
gen. 199.

Lienteria, S. gen. 256. Lin. 188. Vog. 108.
Sag. gen. 191.

Pituitaria, Vog. 111.

Leucorrhoeis, Vog. 112.

Lambisma ventris fluxus multiplex. Amst. 1756.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. *Diarrhoea crapulosa*, the faeces discharged in a more liquid state than is natural, and in greater quantity.

Diarrhoea stercorosa, S. sp. 1. *vulgaris*, sp. 2.

2. *Diarrhoea biliosa*, a great quantity of yellow faeces discharged.

Diarrhoea biliosa, S. sp. 8.

3. *Diarrhoea mucosa*, copious discharge of mucus, owing either to acrid matters taken in, or to cold, especially of cold applied to the feet.

Diarrhoea lactentium, S. sp. 19. *Dysenteria Pari-*
fiaca, sp. 3. *Diarrhoea ab hypercatharsi*, sp. 16.
Dysenteria a catharticiis, sp. 12. *Pituitaria*, Vog.
111. *Leucorrhoeis*, 112. *Diarrhoea pituitosa*, S.
sp. 4. *Coeliaca mucosa*, sp. 3. *Diarrhoea sero-*
sa, sp. 10.

2. *Diarrhoea urinosa*.

4. *Diarrhoea*

LX. DIARRHOEA.

4. *Diarrhoea coeliaca*, discharge of a milky humour, like chyle.

Coeliaca chylofa, S. sp. 1. *lactea*, sp. 4.

5. *Diarrhoea lenteria*, the food, without any material change, quickly discharged.

Lienteria spontanea, S. sp. 2.

6. *Diarrhoea hepatirrhoea*, discharge of a bloody matter like serum, without pain.

Hepatirrhoea intestinalis, S. sp. 2.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Diarrhoea febrilis, S. sp. 3. *febricosa*, sp. 20. *Hepatirrhoea intermittens*, sp. 7. *Diarrhoea varicellosa*, sp. 6. *pleuriticorum*, sp. 21. *arthritica*, sp. 9. *colliquativa*, sp. 13. *choleriodes*, sp. 17. *Hepatirrhoea vera*, sp. 1. *a vulnere*, sp. 3. *mesenterica*, sp. 4. *Dysenteria a mesenterii vomica*, sp. 11. *Diarrhoea purulenta*, sp. 11. *Coeliaca purulenta*, sp. 2. *Hepatirrhoea scorbutica*, sp. 5. *Dysenteria scorbutica*, sp. 18. *Lienteria scorbutica*, sp. 3. *ex ulcere ventriculi*, sp. 1. *aphthosa*, sp. 4. *secundaria*, sp. 5. *Diarrhoea verminosa*, sp. 14. *a dentitione*, sp. 15. *chilensis*, sp. 12. *acrasia*, sp. 7.

LXI. DIABETES.

Immoderate discharge of urine, in general unlike the natural ; of long continuance.

Diabetes, S. gen. 263. Lin. 197. Vog. 115. Sag. gen. 199. Junck. 99. Dobson, Lond. med. observations, vol. 5. art. 27. Home's clinical experiments, sect. xvi.

Diurefis, Vog. 114.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. *Diabetes mellitus*, with urine of the smell, colour, and taste of honey.

Diabetes Anglicus, S. sp. 2. Mead on poisons, essay 1. Mead's monita med. cap. ix. sect. 2. Lond. med. obs. iii. 26. Dobson, in Lond. med. obs. vol. v. art. 27. Myers, diff. inaug. de diabete, Edinb. 1779.

Diabetes

LXI. DIABETES.

Diabetes febricofus, S. sp. 7. Sydenh. epist. resp.
ad R. Brady. *

2. Diabetes *insipidus*, with limpid urine not sweet. †

M. Lister exerc. medicin. ii. de diabete.

Diabetes legitimus, S. sp. 1. Aretæus de morb.
diuturn. l. ii. cap. 2.

Diabetes ex vino, S. sp. 5. Ephem. Germ. D. i.
A. ii. obs. 122.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Diabetes hystericus, S. sp. 3. Sydenh. diff. epist.
ad G. Cole.

Diabetes arthriticus, S. sp. 6. Sydenh. de podagra.

Diabetes artificialis, S. sp. 4. Malpigh. de liene.

LXII.

* It may be questioned whether the Diabetes febricofus of Sydenham should be referred to the Diabetes mellitus or insipidus. It may likewise be questioned whether the urine in the Diabetes hystericus and arthriticus be sweet or insipid, as Sydenham himself nowhere mentions the taste of the urine in any species of Diabetes. To the last, I can answer that from my own observation, I know that the urine in the Diabetes hystericus and arthriticus is by no means sweet, but almost quite insipid; and I have referred the Diabetes febricofus of Sydenham to the Diabetes mellitus; because, in a similar disease of an old man, after a long fever, I found the urine quite sweet.

† Whether this be a frequent species of Diabetes is uncertain. In all the cases, and they were not few, which were seen by Dr Willis, he found the urine always sweet; and numerous later instances confirm the observation; so that it is doubtful whether there is really any other idiopathic and permanent species of Diabetes. Lister, however, affirms that there is; I have myself seen one, and have therefore made it a species; but whether it can be properly called a legitimate one, or whether the Diabetes of Aretæus and of several other authors be the same I much doubt. Before Willis, no physician, either of the last century, or out of England, remarked the sweet taste of urine; but it is not probable that urine of this kind appeared first in the time of Willis or in England only; and I impute the total silence of all physicians before Willis respecting the sweet taste of urine, either to careless observation or total inattention. I suspect those observers, who had before him met with Diabetes, were either inattentive or worthy of little credit; as many of them talk of the drink of persons labouring under Diabetes passing through the kidneys without being in the least changed. It appears surprising, however, that Sydenham himself, so acute and so diligent, made no observation on the state of the urine; but as the writings of Willis, which were well known to Sydenham, assert the urine always to be sweet, there is no doubt but if Sydenham had found it otherwise, he would have mentioned it.

LXII. HYSTERIA.

Rumbling of the bowels ; sense of a ball rolling itself in the abdomen, rising towards the stomach and gullet, and there giving a sense of strangulation ; sleep ; convulsions ; copious discharge of limpid urine ; the mind, involuntarily, various and unsteady. *

Hysteria, S. gen. 135. Lin. 126. Vog. 219. Sag. gen. 242.

Malum hystericum, Hoffm. iii. 50. Junck. 36.

Affectio hysterica, Willis de morb. convulsiv. cap. 5. 10. 11. Sydenh. diff. epist. ad G. Cole. Whytt on nervous disorders.

How far hysteria differs as to species I am unable to say ; nor do I think that Sauvages is right ; for all his species, differing only in respect of the remote cause, seem to me nothing but varieties ; thus, he has

a. From retardation of the menses.

Hysteria chlorotica, S. sp. 2. Raulin, cap. 13.

b. From excessive discharge of the menses, bloody.

Hysteria a menorrhagia, S. sp. 3. Raulin, Sydenham, diff. epist. ad G. Cole.

c. From excessive discharge of the menses, ferous, or fluor albus.

Hysteria a leucorrhoea, S. sp. 4. Raulin, cap. 14.

d. From visceral obstruction.

Hysteria emphractica, S. sp. 5. Raulin, cap. 5.

e. From disease of the stomach.

Hysteria stomachica, S. sp. 7. Raulin, cap. 4.

f. From

* Every person who is in any degree versed in nosology, or in the practice of physic, knows how difficult it always is to distinguish accurately between Dyspepsia, Hypochondriasis, and Hysteria. I think, however, that I have hit upon the true generic characters with sufficient certainty. I know well that diseases which are nearly allied easily run into one another ; and I acknowledge that it is exceedingly difficult in every case to denote by nosological characters which of them is the primary one. I hope future enquirers will be more successful.

LXII. HYSTERIA.

f. From excessive lust.

Hysteria libidinosa, S. sp. 6.

The following are evidently symptomatic :

Hysteria verminosa, S. sp. 1. Delii Amoenit. Academ.

Hysteria febricosa, S. sp. 8. Wedel. in Ephem. German. D. i. A. ii. obs. 193.

LXIII. HYDROPHOBIA.

Loathing and horror of liquids, as exciting painful convulsion of the pharynx, generally proceeding from the bite of a mad animal.

Hydrophobia, S. gen. 231. Lin. 86. Vog. 30. Sag. gen. 343. Boerh. 1138. Junck. 124. Mead on poisons. Default sur la rage. Sauvages diff. sur la rage. James on canine madness. Dalby, Virtues of cinnabar and musk against the bite of a mad dog. Nugent on the hydrophobia. Choiseul, Nouvelle methode pour le traitement de la rage. Journal de medecine, passim. Lond. med. obs. and inquir. vol. iii. art. 34. vol. v. art. 19. 26. and App. Lond. med. transf. vol. ii. art. 5. 12. & 15. Edinb. med. eff. v. art. 51. Heysham, Diff. inaug. de rab. canin. Edinb. 1777. Parry, Diff. inaug. de rab. contagios. five canin. Edinb. 1778. Soc. Royale i. mem. p. 105. 146. Andry, Recherches sur la rage, 1780. Soc. Royale ii. hist. p. 229. 230. 456. iii. hist. p. 167. Vaughan, Cases of hydrophobia, second edit. 1778.

1. *Hydrophobia rabiosa*, with desire of biting, from the bite of a rabid animal.

Hydrophobia vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

2. *Hydrophobia simplex*, without rage, or inclination to bite.

Hydrophobia spontanea, S. sp. 2. Edinb. med. eff. i. 29.

R

ORDER

ORDER IV. VESANIÆ.*

The judgement impaired,† without pyrexia or coma.

Paranoiae, Vog. cl. ix.

Deliria, S. cl. viii. ord. iii. Sag. cl. xi. ord. iii.

Ideales, Lin. cl. v. ord. i.

LXIV. AMENTIA.

Imbecillity of the judgment, by which the relations of things are either not perceived, or not remembered.

Amentia, S. gen. 233. Vog. 337. Sag. gen. 346.

Morosis, Lin. 106.

Stupiditas,

* I here mean to institute an Order by the name of *Vesania*, which shall be the same with the ninth class of Vogel, called *Paranoiae*; but different from the class *Vesania* of Sauvages and Sagar, as it entirely excludes the orders of those authors, called *Hallucinationes* and *Morositates*; it likewise differs from the class *Mentales* of Linnaeus in omitting his orders the *Imaginarii* and *Pathetici*.

My reason for excluding the *Hallucinationes* and *Morositates* from the order of *Vesania* is, because neither in their causes nor in their symptoms do they in any way agree with *Vesania* strictly so called. For who would consider *Syrigmos* or *Bulimia* or any other *Hallucinatio* or *Morositas*, which do not depend on the judgment, as a *Vesania*? It is true, indeed, that both *Hallucinationes* and *Morositates* are sometimes combined with *Vesania*, but, at the same time, other indications of *Vesania* are present, which shew that such *Hallucinationes* and *Morositates* are only symptoms of the more general affection. For these reasons, I formerly ranked the *Hallucinationes* of Sauvages and the *Imaginarii* of Linnaeus among the local diseases; and I now do the same with the *Morositates* of Sauvages and the *Pathetici* of Linnaeus, which I had formerly altogether omitted.

† In a former edition of this work the character stood, 'functions of the mind,' but improperly; for false perception or hallucinatio, and erroneous appetite, or morositas, belong to the functions of the mind: but, as I have excluded both these from this class, it was necessary to amend the character.

LXIV. AMENTIA.

Stupiditas, morosis; fatuitas, Vog. 336.

Amnesia*, S. gen. 237. Sag. gen. 347.

Oblivio, Lin. 107. Vog. 338.

Memoriae debilitas, Junck. 120.

1. Amentia *congenita*, continuing from birth.

Amentia morosis, S. sp. 8. microcephalo, sp. 6.

2. Amentia *senilis*, from decay of perception and memory, in old age.

Amentia senilis, S. sp. 1. Amnesia senilis, sp. 2.

3. Amentia *acquisita*, induced by evident external causes in men of sound judgment.

Amnesia febrilequa, S. sp. 8. Amentia a quartana, sp. 11. Amnesia cephalalgica, sp. 6. plethorica, sp. 4. Amentia rachialgica, sp. 10. Amnesia a venere, sp. 1. a pathemate, sp. 5. Amentia a venenis, sp. 3. a temulentia, sp. 7. ab ictu, sp. 9. Amnesia traumatica, sp. 3.

The following species of Sauvages cannot have a place in systematic nosology, as their internal causes from which their characters are taken cannot be discovered by any external signs.

Amentia serosa, S. sp. 2. a tumore, sp. 4. a hydatibus, sp. 5. a ficcitate, sp. 7. calculosa, sp. 12.

LXV. MELANCHOLIA.

Partial insanity †, without dyspepsia ‡.

Melancholia, S. gen. 234. Lin. 71. Vog. 332. Sag. gen. 347. Boerh. 1089. Junck. 121.—Dæmonomania,

R 2

nia,

* I have brought Amnesia and Amentia under one genus, not only because they are in general conjoined, and that for the most part they originate from the same causes; but because an inveterate Amnesia always leads to Amentia.

† We say insanity exists when false relations of things are conceived in the mind, as the actions or passions of men are excited beyond measure.

‡ Hypochondriasis and Melancholia cannot always be distinguished. If they could, it would be by this, that, in Hypochondriasis, dyspepsia is always present, in Melancholia, seldom or never.

LXV. MELANCHOLIA.

nia, S. gen. 236. Sag. 348.—*Dæmonia*, Lin. 69.—*Vesania*, Lin. 70.—*Panophobia*, Lin. 75.—*Athymia*, Vog. 329.—*Delirium melancholicum*, Hoffm. iii. 251.—*Erotomania*, Lin. 82.—*Nostalgia*, S. gen. 226. Lin. 83. Sag. gen. 338. Junck. 125.—*Melancholia nervea*, cl. Lorry de melancholia, p. 1.

It varies according to the various subjects which induce it.

- a. With false perception of the state of the patient's health, conceived to be dangerous from slight causes; or from despondence with regard to the state of his affairs.

Melancholia vulgaris, S. sp. 1. *argantis*, sp. 4.—*Panophobia phrontis*, sp. 3.

- b. With false perception of the prosperous state of the patient's affairs.

Melancholia, sp. 5. *enthusiastica*, sp. 13. *saltans*, sp. 8.

- c. With vehement love, but without satyriasis or nymphomania.

Melancholia amatoria, sp. 2. *Erotomania*, Lin. 82.

- d. With superstitious fear of the future.

Melancholia religiosa, S. sp. 3.

- e. With aversion to motion and all the offices of life.

Melancholia atonita, sp. 6.

- f. With inquietude and impatience in every situation.

Melancholia errabunda, sp. 7.

- g. With weariness of life.

*Melancholia Anglica**, sp. 11. *phrontis*, sp. 14.

- h. With false conception of the nature of the person's species.

Melancholia zoantropica, sp. 12. *hippantropica*, sp. 9. *scytharum*, sp. 10.

I do

* Perhaps, among the English, weariness of life does not always depend on disease.

LXV. MELANCHOLIA.

I do not allow that there is any true Dæmonomania*; and in my opinion the species recorded by Sauvages are either, 1. Species of Melancholia or Mania, as Dæmonomania fanatica & Indica; 2. Diseases falsely referred by spectators to the power of demons, as Dæmonomania a vermibus, Polonica & a cardiogma; 3. Feigned diseases, as Dæmonomania sagarum, vampirismus & simulata; or, 4. Diseases partly real (as 2.) or partly feigned (as 3.) Demonomania hysterica.

LXVI. MANIA.

Universal insanity.

Mania, S. gen. 235. Lin. 68. Vog. 331. Sag. gen. 349. Boeth. 1118. Junck. 122. Battie on madness. Paraphrosyne, Lin. 60. Amentia, Lin. 67. Delirium maniacum, Hoffm. iii. 251.

1. Mania *mentalis*, arising from affection of the mind.

Mania a pathemate, S. sp. 1. Examples are found arising from melancholy, in Preysinger on the diagnosis of diseases of the head; from terror, in Locher on mania; from love, Ephem. Nat. Cur. Dec. ii. A. X. Obs. 126.; from anger, in Hoffm. iii. p. 263.

2. Mania *corporea*, arising from evident corporeal derangement.

This varies according to the diversity of the disease; hence,

Mania metastatica, S. sp. 4.

ab ulcere siccato Amat. Lusitan. cent. ii. cur. 67.

a resecta plica, Hoffm. tom. iii. p. 263. Ephem.

N. Cur. cent. i. obs. 35.

a represso herpete, Locher de mania.

a menstruis retentis, Schenck. obs. p. 142.

a semine retento, Schenck. ibid.

a repressa

* I thus think, because few people now-a-days believe that demons have any power either over our bodies or our minds.

LXVI. MANIA.

- a repressa scabie, Lorry de melancholia, tom. ii. p. ii cap. 3.
- a graviditate, Lorry, p. i. cah. 7.
- a pariori lactis et lochiorum fluxu, Puzos, 3. mem. lactea, S. sp. 2.
- hysteralgica, sp. 8.
- ab hemicrania, sp. 3.
- a venenis, sp. 5.
- Phrenitis inanitorum, sp. 16.

3. Mania *obscura*, preceded by no passion of the mind, or evident bodily derangement.

- Mania vulgaris, sp. 7. Phrenitis apyreta, sp. 10.
- Mania periodica, sp. 6.

The symptomatic species of Mania are,

Paraphrosyne, of Sauvages and Sagar.

a. Paraphrosyne from poisons.

- Paraphrosyne temulenta, S. sp. 1. a datura, sp. 2.
- ab opio, sp. 3. a conio, sp. 4. magica, sp. 5.

b. Paraphrosyne from passion.

- Paraphrosyne hysterica, sp. 12.

c. Febrile paraphrosyne.

- Delirium, Lin. 65. Vog. 330.—Paraphrosyne febricosa, S. sp. 10. critica, sp. 11. calentura, sp. 9. puerperarum, sp. 8.

LXVII. ONEIRODYNIA.

Inflamed or disturbed imagination during sleep.

- Somnium, Vog. 339.
- Somnambulismus, S. gen. 221. Lin. 77. Sag. gen. 333.
- Hypnobatasis, Vog. 340.
- Noctambulatio, Junck. 124.
- Ephialtes, S. gen. 138. Lin. 163. Sag. 245.
- Incubus, Vog. 211. Junck. 50.

1. Oneirodynia *activa*, inciting persons to walking and to various motions.

Somnambulismus

LXVII. ONEIRODYNNIA.

Somnambulismus vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

————— catalepticus, sp. 2.

2. Oneirodynia *gravans*, a sense of incumbent weight generally oppressing the breast.

Ephialtes plethorica, S. sp. 1. stomachica, sp. 2,
hypochondriaca, sp. 6. tertianaria, sp. 5. ver-
minosa, sp. 4. ex hydrocephalo*, sp. 3.

* As Hydrocephalus cannot always be known by external signs, this species is here scarcely proper; but I have so placed it, because Ephialtes, in those who at the same time labour under Anasarca and Hydrothorax or Ascites, may be referred to Hydrocephalus.

CLASS

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

Depraved state of the whole, or greater part of
the body; without any febrile or nervous
disease, as the primary one.

Cachexiæ, S. cl. x. Vog. cl. viii. Sag. cl. iii,
Deformes, Lin. cl. x.

ORDER I. MARCORES.

Emaciation of the whole body.

Macies, S. cl. x. ord. i. Sag. cl. iii. ord. i.
Emaciantes, Lin. cl. x. ord. i.

LXVIII. TABES.

Emaciation, loss of strength, hectic fever.

Tabes, S. gen. 275. Lin. 209. Vog. 309. Sag. gen. 100.

1. *Tabes purulenta*, proceeding from ulcer either external or internal, or from abscess of the lungs.

Tabes a vomica, S. sp. 15. *ulcerosa*, sp. 12. *apostematodes*, sp. 3.

This varies in its seat; hence

Tabes renalis, sp. 2. *hepatica*, sp. 8. *a stomacho*, sp. 14. *a pericardio*, sp. 7. *catarrhalis**, sp. 13.

2. *Tabes scrophulosa*, in scrophulous subjects.

Tabes glandularis, sp. 10. *mesenterica*, sp. 9.—*Scrophula mesenterica*, sp. 4.—*Atrophia infantilis*, sp. 13. *rachitica*, sp. 8.—*Tabes rachialgica*, sp. 16.

3. *Tabes venenata*, proceeding from poison.

Tabes a veneno, sp. 17.

The *Atrophia febrilequæ*, S. belongs either to the *Tabes purulenta*, or to the genus *Atrophia*.

LXIX. ATROPHIA.

Emaciation and loss of strength, without hectic fever †.

Atrophia, S. gen. 277. Lin. 210. Vog. 308. Sag. gen. 102. Junck. 41.
Marasmus, Lin. 211.

1. *Atrophia inanitorum*, proceeding from excessive evacuation.

S

Atrophia

* If *Tabes* should happen to accompany a long-continued catarrh, I would not hesitate to refer such *Tabes catarrhalis* to the *purulenta*.

† *Atrophia* probably never exists without *Pyrexia*, at least without the pulse being quicker than ordinary; but the absence of hectic pyrexia, pag. 44. for the most part distinguishes *Atrophia* from *Tabes*.

LXIX. ATROPHIA.

Atrophia a ptyalismō, S. sp. 7. a vomitu, sp. 9.
 ab alvi fluxu, sp. 6.—Tabes nutricum, sp. 4.—
 Atrophia nutricum, sp. 5. a leucorrhœa, sp. 4.
 —Tabes dorsalis*, sp. 1. sudatoria, sp. 6. a sanguifluxu, sp. 2.—Sanguinis inopia Lietaud. synopf. univ. med. vol. i. p. 52.

2. Atrophia famelicorum, from defect of nourishment.

Atrophia lactentium, S. sp. 3.

3. Atrophia cacochymica, from corrupted food.

Atrophia scorbutica, sp. 12.

Tabes syphilitica, sp. 11.

—— a hydrope, sp. 5.

4. Atrophia debiliū, proceeding from a depraved state of the function of nutrition, without previous or excessive evacuation, or depraved state of the humours,

Atrophia nervea, sp. 1.

—— lateralis, sp. 15.

—— senilis, sp. 11.

* Whether the Tabes dorsalis belongs to the Atrophia inanitorum or Atrophia debiliū, appears to me doubtful: but I chuse rather to refer it to the latter.

ORDER

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

Swelling of the whole, or of a great part of the body externally.

Intumescentiæ, Sauvages, Sagar.
Tumidosi, Lin.

§ 1. ADIPOSÆ.

LXX. POLYSARCIA.

Excessive corpulence, depending on the increase of oil in the cellular texture of the body.

Polyfarcia, S. gen. 279. Lin. 213. Vog. 540. Sag.
gen. 106.
Steatites, Vog. 390.

There is but one species:

Polyfarcia adiposa, S. sp. 1. Lond. Med. Obs. iii. 9,
v. 21, 22. Med. Transf. ii. 18.

§ 2. FLATUOSÆ.

LXXI. PNEUMATOSIS.

Swelling of the body, distended, elastic, and crackling on the touch.

Pneumatosis, S. gen. 280. Vog. 391. Sag. gen. 107.
Emphysema, S. gen. 13. Lin. 288. Vog. 392.
Leucophlegmatia, Lin. 214.
Cambulafier de flatulentis corporis humani affectibus.

LXXI. PNEUMATOSIS.

1. Pneumatosis *spontanea*, arising without evident cause.

Emphysema spontaneum, S. sp. 1.

Pneumatosis febrilis, S. Lond. Med. Obs. vi. 19.

2. Pneumatosis *traumatica*, from wound in the thorax,

Pneumatosis a vulnere, S. sp. 2. Lond. Med. Obs.

ii. 2. iii. 4, 35, 36. Cheston, chap. 1.

Pneumatosis febrilis, S.

3. Pneumatosis *venenata*, from poison applied internally or externally.

Pneumatosis a veneno, S. sp. 1.

4. Pneumatosis *hysterica*, with hysteria.

Pneumatosis hysterica, S. sp. 3.

LXXII. TYMPANITES.

Swelling of the abdomen, tense, elastic, and founding on being struck; costiveness; emaciation of the other parts.

Tympanites, S. gen. 291. Lin. 219. Vog. 316.

Sag. gen. 118. Boerh. 226. Junck. 87.

Affectio tympanitica, Hoffm. iii. 339.

Meteorismus, S. gen. 292.

1. Tympanites *intestinalis*, generally with unequal tumour of the abdomen, with frequent discharge of wind, which gives relief to the pain and tension.

Tympanites intestinalis, S. sp. 1. Edinb. med. eff.

i. 31. enterophysodes, sp. 3. verminosus, sp. 7.

spasmodicus, sp. 5. Meteorismus ventriculi, sp.

i. abdominis, sp. 2. hystericus, sp. 3. a man-

zanilla, sp. 4.

2. Tympanites *abdominalis*, more sensibly resounding on the touch, the tumour more equal, the emission of wind less frequent and giving less relief than in the former species.

Tympanites abdominalis, S. sp. 2. asciticus, sp. 4.

Ascites flatulento-peritoneus, sp. 28. Tympani-

tes Stewartii, sp. 6.

LXXIII.

LXXIII. PHYSOMETRA.

Slight elastic tumour in the hypogastrium, resembling the figure and seat of the womb.

Physometra, S. gen. 290. Sag. gen. 117.

Hysterophyse, Vog. 317.

The species are,

Physometra sicca, S. sp. 1.

Tympanites uteri sicca, Astruc, sur les malad. des femmes, l. ii. cap. 9.

Physometra humida, S. sp. 2.

Tympanites uteri humida, Astruc, loc. cit.

§ 3. AQUOSÆ, OR DROPSIES.

LXXIV. ANASARCA.

Soft, unelastic swelling of the whole or part of the body.

Anasarca, S. gen. 281. Lin. 215. Vog. 313.

Sag. gen. 108. Boerh. 1225. Hoffm. iii. 322.

Juncq. 87. Monro on the dropsy, 1765. Mil-

man, Animadversiones de hydrope, 1779.

Phlegmatia, S. gen. 282.

Angina aquosa, Boerh. 791.

1. Anasarca *serosa*, proceeding from a retention of serum on the suppression of some accustomed evacuation; or from an increase of serum produced by an unusual quantity of water taken into the body.

Anasarca metastatica, S. sp. 1.

a. Anasarca periodica.

b. Anasarca ab adiapneusia.

Phlegmatia lactea, S. sp. 3. a menostasia, sp. 5.

Anasarca urinosa, sp. 10. hydropotarium, sp. 10.

2. Anasarca *oppilata*, from compression of the veins.

Anasarca gravidarum, S. sp. 5. Phlegmatia gravi-

darum, sp. 4. cruralis, sp. 9. Angina Loweri-

ana, sp. 2. Angina oedematosa, Boerh. 791.

3. Anasarca *exanthematica*, succeeding eruptions, particularly erysipelas.

Anasarca exanthematica, S. sp. 3. Phlegmatia ex-

anthematica,

LXXIV. ANASARCA.

anthematica, sp. 10. ulcerosa, sp. 6. Malabarica, sp. 7. elephantina, sp. 8. Anasarca Americana, sp. 7.

4. Anasarca *anaemia*, from tenuity of blood, produced by hæmorrhage.

Anasarca a fluxu, S. sp. 2.

5. Anasarca *debilium*, in persons exhausted by long disease, or other causes.

Phlegmatia vulgaris, S. sp. 1. Anasarca a febribus, sp. 4. hysterica, sp. 2. Phlegmatia hysterica, sp. 2. Anasarca rachialgica, sp. 8. Phlegmatia Deliensis, sp. 11.

The Anasarca purulenta can hardly be referred to this genus.

LXXV. HYDROCEPHALUS.

Soft unelastic swelling of the head, the sutures of the skull opening.

Hydrocephalus, S. gen. 285. Lix. 216. Boerh. 1217.

Hydrocephalum, Vog. 384.

There is but one species.

Hydrocephalus exterior, S. sp. 2*. Lond. med. obs. v. 13. Med. transf. ii. 18. Edinb. med. eff. iii. 22.

LXXVI. HYDRORACHITIS.

Soft, small swelling above the vertebrae of the loins; the vertebrae separating.

Hydrorachitis, S. gen. 287. Morgagn. de sed. xii. 9. et seq.

Spinola, Lin. 289.

Spina bifida, Vog. 386.

LXXVII.

* I have formerly referred the Hydrocephalus internus to the genus Apoplexia and species hydrocephalica.

LXXVII. HYDROTHORAX.

Difficulty of breathing; paleness of the face; oedematous swellings of the lower extremities; scarcity of urine; difficult lying in a decumbent posture; sudden and spontaneous starting out of sleep with palpitation of the heart; water in the chest fluctuating.

Hydrothorax, S. 150. Vog. 311. Boerh. 1219.

The species are,

Hydrothorax vulgaris, S. f. 3. febrisequens, sp. 4.
a scabie, sp. 9.

The following are not so properly placed, as neither the nature, the source, nor the seat of the contained fluid, can be discovered by external signs:

Hydrothorax chylosus, S. sp. 1. Willis, Pharm.
rat. p. i. sect. i. cap. 13.

———— hydatidosus, S. sp. 5. Morg. de sed.
xvi. 33.

———— mediastini, S. sp. 6.

———— pleurae, S. sp. 7. Hoffm. iii. p. 337.

Bergeron, diff. de hydrope pectoris.

———— pericardii, S. sp. 8. Morg. de sed.
xvi. 34. 36. Senac de coeur, tom. ii. p. 349.

Edinb. med. eff. v. 56. 58. 59.

The Hydrothorax ab omento of Sauvages is likewise improperly placed here.

LXXVIII. ASCITES.

Intumescence of the abdomen; tense; hardly elastic; but fluctuating.

Ascites, S. gen. 288. Lin. 217. Vog. 314. Sag.
gen. 115. Boerh. 1226. Hoffm. iii. p. 322.
Junck. 87. D. Monro on the dropsy, 1765.
Med. trans. ii. 17. Milman, Animadversiones de
hydrope, 1779.

1. Ascites *abdominalis*, with equal tumour of the whole abdomen, and with evident fluctuation.

Ascites vulgarior, S. sp. 1.

It

LXXVIII. ASCITES.

It varies in respect of its cause.

a. From visceral obstruction.

Ascites ab oppilatione, S. sp. 2. ab hepate, sp. 3.
a liene, sp. 4. scrophulosus, sp. 5. artificialis,
sp. 10.

b. From debility.

Ascites ab exanthematis, S. sp. 8. arthriticus, sp.
9. febrilis, sp. 12. ex quartana, Werthof. scor-
buticus, sp. 11.

c. From tenuity of the blood.

Ascites a sanguifluxibus, S. sp. 7.

d. In respect of the liquid effused.

Ascites purulentus, S. sp. 21*. urinosus, sp. 22.
chylosus, sp. 23. oleosus, sp. 24.

2. Ascites *saccatus*, with partial swelling of the abdo-
men, at least at the beginning, and with fluctuation
not so evident.

Ascites ab ovaris, S. sp. 6. ovarii, sp. 19.

a. Ascites *saccatus*.

Hydrometra ovarii, S. sp. 6. Ascites cruentus, sp.
20. Edinb. med. eff. v. 63. stomachi, sp. 16.
omentalis, sp. 18. intercus, sp. 14. sanguineo-
intercus, sp. 26. sanguineo peritoneus, sp. 27.
purulento-peritoneus, sp. 29.

LXXIX. HYDROMETRA.

Tumour of the hypogastrium in women, gradually
encreasing, resembling the figure of the uterus;
yielding to the touch and fluctuating; not depend-
ing either on suppression of urine or pregnancy.

Hydrometra, S. gen. 289. Sag. gen. 116. Boerh.
1224.

There are hardly any species to be distinguished by
external signs; but the following are given from
Sauvages:

Hydrometra

* With regard to these and several other species of Ascites, the same observa-
tions are to be made as in page 143.

LXXIX. HYDROMETRA.

Hydrometra ascitica, S. sp. 1. gravidarum, sp. 2.
hydatica, sp. 4. Ascites uterinus, sp. 15. Hy-
drometra sanguinea, sp. 3. Ascites sanguineo-
uterinus, sp. 25. Hydrometra puriformis, sp. 5.

LXXX. HYDROCELE.

Tumour of the scrotum without pain, growing by
degrees, soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

Oscheocele, S. gen. 41. Vog. 388.

Oscheophyma, Sag. gen. 44.

Hydrops scroti, Vog. 389.

Hydrops testium, Boerh. 1227.

The species are,

Oscheocele aquosa, S. sp. 2. Monro in Edinb.
med. eff. vol. v. art. 21. Sharp's operations
and critical inquiry. Douglas on the hydrocele.
Pott's remarks on the hydrocele. Le Dran,
Operations de Chirurgie. Bertrandi in mem.
de l'Acad. de chirurgie, vol. iii.

————— hydatidosa, S. sp. 3.

————— Malabarica, sp. 4. Kempfer, Amoen.
exot. fasc. iii. obf. 7.

§ 4. SOLIDÆ.

LXXXI. PHYSCONIA.

Tumour chiefly occupying a particular part of the
abdomen; growing by degrees, neither giving a
sound when struck, nor fluctuating.

Physonia, S. gen. 283. Vog. 325. Sag. gen. 110.
Hypofatca, Lin. 218.

Sauvages's species are, *

1. Physconia hepatica.

Cuffoni. Bonet. Sepulchr. de graviditate falsa, obf.

3. n. 8. 9. 10. Verduc Patholog. du rachitis.

T

a. Schir-

* The following species do not come under the strict rules of methodical Noso-
logy;

LXXXI. PHYSCONIA.

- a. Schirrhodea. G. Segeri M. Nat. Cur. D. i. Ann. iv. obs. 142.
 - b. Calculosa Bonet. Sepulchr. de hypochondrii tumore, obs. 5.
 - c. Hydatidosa Winckerii Disp. de hydatidibus apud Bonet. Med. Septent. t. ii. p. 313.
2. Physconia splenica.
- a. Emphrastica Haller. Disp. pathol. t. iv. disp. 109. Tulp. Obs. med. lib. ii. cap. 30.
 - b. Schirrhodea Bonet. Sepulchr. de ventris tumore, obs. 34. n. 3.
3. Physconia renalıs.
- Bonet. Sepulchr. de gravid. falsa, obs. 3. n. 7.
- a. Calculosa Plater. Obs. l. ii. p. 449. River, cent. iv. obs. 34.
 - b. Sarcomatico cystica Haller. disp. pathol. disp. 114.
4. Physconia uterina.
- Bonet. Sepulchret. de gravid. falsa, obs. 2. n. 5. 6. 7.
5. Physconia ab ovario.
- Monro, Edinb. med. eff. tom. vi. art. 74. obs. 1.
6. Physconia mesenterica.
- a. Hydatidosa Greg. Horstii, lib. 5. obs. 33. Tulp. obs. lib. ii. c. 34.
 - b. Strumosa Bonet. ex Rudnicio de ventr. tumore, obs. x. n. 15. Ambr. Pare, l. vii. c. 21. Scultet. Armam. chirurg. obs. 38.
 - c. Schirrhodea Marc. Donat. hist. med. mir. lib. vii. cap. 15. Claudin. consult. sect. ii. consult. 134. Trincavell, lib. iii. conf. 22. Riolan. Anthrepogr. lib. ii. c. 26. Morgagni de sedib. ep. 39. n. 2.
 - d. Sarcomatica Bonet. Sepulchr. de falsa gravid. obs. 3. n. 1.
 - e. Steatomatosa, Barth. Cabrol. obs. 33. et 35. Tulp.

logy; but to investigate more accurately the species of Physconia, would be very difficult, and would require more time than I can at present spare. In the mean time I with pleasure refer to the highly useful pathological work of the learned Cussoni.

LXXXI. PHYSCONIA.

Tulp. obs. lib. ii. c. 32. et 33. J. Lechellii apud Bonet. med. sept. t. ii. p. 486. Idem collect. acad. tom. iii. p. 585. Hierne collect. Acad. tom. iii. p. 226. obs. 166.

f. Fungosa, Bonet. Sepulchr. de gravid. falsa, obs. 3.

7. Physconia intestinalis.

a. Concreto-glomerata, Morgagn. de sedib. epist. 39. n. 21. 25.

b. Sarcomatica, Fontan. obs. med. selectiores, obs. 11.

8. Physconia omentalis.

Frid. Reebman diss. de omento.

9. Physconia polysplachna.

a. Schirrhodea, Fabr. Hildani cent. ii. obs. 45.

b. Schirrhodea et sarcomatica, Huldenreich, misc. nat. C. D. i. ann. vi. et vii. p. 321.

c. Schirrhodea et adiposa, T. Bartholin. cent. iii. obs. 6.

d. Hydatidosa, Volch. Coiter. obs. anat. p. 117. Maur. Cordaei comm. 5. ad lib. priorem, Hippocr. de muliebr.

e. Hydatidosa et schirrhodea, Halleri disp. pathol. tom. v. p. 256.

10. Physconia visceralis.

Bonet. Sepulchr. de gravid. falsa, obs. 3. Megalopsplachnos Hippocrat. Marc. Donat. hist. med. mir. lib. vi. c. 2. Schenck. ex Garnerio de liene, lib. iii. obs. 9. Salmuth. cent. i. obs. 21. Bonet. med. sept. lib. viii. p. 487. Bianchi hist. hepat. t. i. p. 130.

11. Physconia externa lupialis.

Graham Trans. Philos. compend. v. ix. c. 4. p. 187.

12. Physconia externa schirrhodea.

Ger. Blas. obs. med. vi.

13. Physconia externa hydatidosa.

Bonet. sepulchr. de gravid. falsa, obs. 3. § 2. 3. 4. 11. &c. Achotzii apud Schenckium, lib. iii. de hydropes, obs. 4. et apud Scholtzium conf. 339. Solenandri conf. 15. sect. v. Riverii obs. communicat. ultim.

14. Physconia

LXXXI. PHYSCONIA.

14. Physconia ab adipe subcutaneo.

a. Simplex, Lieutaud. Comp. med. J. Mich. Febr. apud Bonet. med. sept. t. i. p. 636.

b. Syphilitica, observante celeb. Fizes.

15. Physconia ab excrementia.

LXXXII. RACHITIS.

The head large, the forehead particularly prominent; the joints thick; the ribs depressed; the abdomen tumid; the other parts emaciated.

Rachitis, S. gen. 294. Lin. 212. Vog. 312. Sag. gen. 120. Boerh. 1480. Hoffm. iii. 487. Zeviani della rachitide.

It varies,

a. Simple, uncombined with any other disease.

Rachitis nodosa, S. sp. 1.

—— Britannica, * sp. 2. Glisson de rachitide.

b. Combined with other diseases.

Rachitis strumosa, S. sp. 3. Polonica, sp. 5. elephantia, sp. 6.

Neither the Rachitis *calmucana*, nor a *castratione* can be considered as diseases.

ORDER

* The Rachitis nodosa and Britannica are improperly made different species, as the one is only the incipient, the other the confirmed disease.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.

Depraved habit, producing preternatural affections of the skin, or external parts of the body.

Impetigines, S. cl. x. ord. v. Sag. cl. iii. ord. v.

LXXXIII. SCROPHULA.

Tumours of the conglobate glands, especially in the neck; the upper lip and fleshy part of the nose tumid; the face florid; the skin soft; the abdomen large.

Scrophula, S. gen. 285. Vog. 367. Sag. gen. 121.
Struma, Lin. 284.

1. *Scrophula vulgaris*, simple, external, enduring.

Scrophula vulgaris, S. sp. 1.

2. *Scrophula mesenterica*, simple, internal, with paleness of the face, want of appetite, tumour of the abdomen, and unusual faecal matter of the faeces.

Scrophula mesenterica, sp. 4.

3. *Scrophula fugax*, very simple, and only round the neck, generally occurring on resorption from ulcers of the head.

Scrophula fugax, sp. 2.

4. *Scrophula Americana*, joined with the yaws.

Scrophula Americana, sp. 5.

Neither the *Scrophula periodica*, nor *Moluccana*, appear to belong to this genus.

LXXXIV.

LXXXIV. SYPHILIS.

Contagious; ulcers of the tonsils appear after impure venery and disease of the genitals; clustered pimples appear on the skin, chiefly at the margin of the hair, going off in crusts or scabby ulcers; pains in the bones, and protuberances of some parts of them.

Syphilis, S. gen. 3086. Lin. 6. Vog. 319. Sag. gen. 126.

Lues venerea, Boerh. 1440. Hoffm. iii. 413. Junck. 96. Astruc de lue venerea,

There is but one species:

Syphilis venerea, S. sp. 6.

The *Syphilis Polonica* does not belong to this genus; and as to the *Syphilis Indica*, it does not appear to me certain that it is a distinct species.

LXXXV. SCORBUTUS.

In cold countries occurring after living on putrescent, salted animal food, with deficiency of recent vegetable matter; debility; bleeding of the gums; spots of different colours on the skin, for the most part livid, particularly at the roots of the hairs.

Scorbutus, S. gen. 391. Lin. 223. Vog. 318. Sag. gen. 127. Boerh. 1148. Hoffm. iii. 369. Junck. 91. Lind on the scurvy. Hulme de scorbuto. Rouppe de morbis navigantium, Med. Transf. ii. 18. 21. Milman on the scurvy. Ferris de sanguinis per corpus vivum circulantis putredine, Ed. 1784.

It varies in degree:

a. *Scorbutus incipiens*.

b. ——— *crescens*.

c. ——— *inveteratus*,

And in the symptoms:

d. *Scorbutus lividus*, Nitzsch, Theoret. pract. ab Handl. des Scharbockes, &c.

e. *Scorbutus*

LXXXV. SCORBUTUS.

- e. Scorbutus petechialis, Nitzsch, ibid.
 f. ————— pallidus, Nitzsch, ibid.
 g. ————— ruber, Nitzsch, ibid.
 h. ————— calidus, Nitzsch, ibid.

LXXXVI. ELEPHANTIASIS.

Contagious; skin thick, wrinkled, rough, unctuous, divested of hair; loss of feeling in the extreme joints; face deformed with tubercles; the voice hoarse and nasal.

Elephantiasis, S. gen. 302. Vog. 321. Sag. gen. 128.
 Elephantia Arabum, Vog. 322.

The following are varieties:

- Elephantiasis Orientalis, S. sp. 1.
 ————— legitima, sp. 2. Lond. Med. Obs. vol. i.
 art. 19. Soc. Royale i. mem. p. 161.
 ————— leonina, sp. 3.
 ————— Tyria, sp. 4.
 ————— Alopecia, sp. 5.
 ————— syphilitica, sp. 6.
 ————— Javanensis, sp. 7.

Growing in various parts of the skin, like fungi, or the fruit of the mulberry or the rasp.

Elephantiasis Indica, sp. 9. *

LXXXVII. LEPRO.

The skin rough with whitish, mealy, wrinkled scabs, sometimes humid below, itching.

Lepros, S. gen. 303. Lin. 262. Sag. gen. 129.
 Lepros Græcorum, Vog. 320.

The varieties are,

- Lepros Græcorum, S. sp. 1. ichthyosis, sp. 2. Indica, sp. 3. Asturienfis, sp. 4. herpetica, sp. 5. malum mortuum, sp. 6.

LXXXVIII.

* With regard to Elephantiasis, Lepros, Frambœsia, and Trichoma, as I have not seen these diseases, I dare not be more particular.

LXXXVIII. FRAMBÆSIA.

Frambœsia, S. gen. 229. Sag. gen. 125.

The varieties are,

Frambœsia Guineensis, S. sp. 1. Edinb. Essays, vol.
vi. art. 71.

———— Americana, S. sp. 2.

LXXXIX. TRICHOMA.

Contagious; the hair unusually coarse, matted together in inextricable folds or tufts.

Trichoma, S. gen. 311. Sag. gen. 137.

Plica, Lin. 313.

Plica five Rhopalosis, Vog. 323.

The species are,

Trichoma cirrosum, S. sp. 1.

———— villosum, sp. 2.

XC. ICTERUS.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes; fæces whitish; the urine obscurely red, tingeing things dipped into it of a yellowish colour.

Icterus, Lin. 224. Vog. 306. Boerh. 918. Junck. 90.

Aurigo, S. gen. 306. Sag. gen. 132.

Cachexia icterica, Hoffm. iii. 301.

¶ I. Idiopathic.

1. Icterus *calculosus*, with acute pain in the epigastric region, encreased after meat, with discharge of bilious concretions.

Aurigo calculosa, S. sp. 9. Edinb. Med. Eff. i. 33.
iii. 28, 29. Med. Transf. ii. 10.

2. Icterus *spasmodicus*, without pain, after spasmodic diseases, or affections of the mind.

Aurigo hysterica, S. sp. 13.

There are some other species which Sauvages enumerates under the title of Aurigo a venenis.

3. Icterus

XC. ICTERUS.

3. *Icterus hepaticus*, without pain, after diseases of the liver.

Aurigo hepatica, S. sp. 11. ab obstructione, sp. 6.
purulenta, sp. 7.

4. *Icterus gravidarum*, occurring during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.

Van Swieten ad Boerh. Aphor. 950.
Aurigo plethorica, S. sp. 5.

5. *Icterus infantum*, occurring in infants shortly after birth.

Aurigo neophytorum, S. sp. 12.

¶ 2. Symptomatic. *

Aurigo febrilis, S. sp. 1. febricosa, sp. 8. accidentalis, sp. 2. typhodes, sp. 10. rechialgica, sp. 14. a venenis, sp. 4.

The *Aurigo Indica*, or natural colour of certain nations, cannot be considered as a disease.

U

CLASS

* If indeed these be really species of *Icterus*. The yellow colour of the skin may proceed, either from the bile not being excreted as usual, but taken into the sanguiferous system, and thence effused over the cuticle; or from the stoppage of the blood, which is often yellowish, being effused under the cuticle, as in *Ecchymosis*. In some cases, from which of these causes the yellowness of the skin proceeds, physicians are not agreed; but it is my opinion that the true jaundice proceeds from the first cause; and, as a different disease from the other, it should be distinguished from it, where that can possibly be done.

CLASS IV. LOCALES*.

Affection of a part, not of the whole body.

Vitia †, S. cl. i. Lin. cl. xi. Vog. cl. x. Sag. cl. i.

Plagæ, S. cl. i. ord. vii. Sag. cl. ii.

Morbi organici, of authors.

ORDER

* It may sometimes perhaps be doubtful whether certain diseases be universal or local; but in general it will be sufficiently evident to which class they are to be referred; and I maintain that very many diseases can more readily, and more properly, be disposed in this class of *Locales*, than in the systems of other nosologists.

† I have here mentioned *Vitia*, as comprehended under this class, which however includes many more diseases; so that the word *Vitia* cannot by any means be considered as its general synonym: the same may be said of the *Plagæ* of Sagar.

ORDER I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

*Depravation or loss of some sense, from the fault of the external organ. **

Dysæsthesiæ, S. cl. vi. ord. i. Sag. cl. ix. ord. i.

Hallucinationes, S. cl. viii. ord. i. Sag. cl. xiii. ord. i.

Privativi, Lin. cl. vi. ord. iii.

XCI. CALIGO.

Dimness or loss of sight, from the interposition of an opaque film between the object and the retina; either in the eye itself or in the eyelids.

Caligo, S. gen. 153. Vog. 288. Sag. gen. 259.

Cataracta, Lin. 109.

1. *Caligo lentis*, from an opaque spot behind the pupil.

Cataracta †, S. gen. 152. Lin. 109. Vog. 239.

Sag. gen. 26.

In Sauvages the following are true varieties :

Cataracta vera, S. sp. 1. Glaucoma Woolhousii.

Cataracta antiglaucoma, S. sp. 2. glaucoma, sp.

3. Glaucoma Maitre Jan and St Ives.

The spurious varieties are,

Cataracta membranacea, S. sp. 4. secundaria, sp. 5.

2. Caligo

* I am sensible that in this Order I have sometimes arranged species which do not correspond to the definition; I mean certain Dysæsthesiæ which do not depend on the fault of the external organs. Of this, however, there are but few instances; and they are chiefly allied species, which would naturally be sought for here.

† I am not of opinion with Sauvages that Cataracta is a different genus from Caligo; I have therefore altered the definition of this latter, and made Cataracta a species of it.

XCI. CALIGO.

2. *Caligo corneae*, from opacity of the cornea.

Achlys, Vog. 242.

It varies according to the disease which produces the opacity.

Caligo a nephelio, S. sp. 5. *a leucomate*, sp. 6. *ceratocele*, sp. 10. *a staphylomate*, sp. 11. *a pterygio*, sp. 12. *hyposphagma*, sp. 13.

3. *Caligo pupillæ*, from obstruction of the pupil.

Caligo ab ectasi, S. sp. 18. *Amaurosis a synchysi*, sp. 6. *a myosi*, sp. 7. *Caligo a synizefi*, sp. 19. *Synizefis*, Vog. 240.

4. *Caligo humorum*, from disease or defect of the aqueous humour.

Glaucoma, Vog. 241.

It varies according to the different state of the humour.

Caligo hypoaemia, S. sp. 15. *lactea*, sp. 16. *a rhytidosi*, sp. 17. *Amblyopia hydrophthalmica*, sp. 7.

5. *Caligo palpebrarum*, from disease of the eyelids.

It varies according to the disease.

Caligo a symblepharosi, S. sp. 1. *ab ancyloblepharo*, sp. 2. *a blepharoptosi*, sp. 3. *a pachea-blepharosi*, sp. 4. *a lupia*, sp. 7. *a sarcomate*, sp. 8. *a cancro*, sp. 9.

XCII. AMAUROSIS.

Dimness or loss of sight, without apparent disease in the eye; the pupil for the most part dilated and motionless.

Amaurosis, S. gen. 155. Lin. 110. Vog. 238. Sag. gen. 261.

Mydriasis, Vog. 237.

Amblyopia, Lin. 108. Vog. 236.

1. *Amaurosis compressionis*, after the causes and with signs of congestion in the brain.

It varies according to the remote cause.

Amaurosis pituitosa, S. sp. 2. *scrophulosa*, sp. 3. *plethorica*,

XCII. AMAUROSIS.

plethorica, sp. 4. intermittens, sp. 13. exanthematica, sp. 11. venerea, sp. 10. traumatica, sp. 1.

2. Amaurosis *atonica*, after the causes, and with signs of debility.

Amaurosis congenita, S. sp. 5. exhaustorum, sp. 16. rachialgica, sp. 14. arthritica, sp. 17. Amblyopia absoluta, sp. 6.

3. Amaurosis *spasmodica*, after the causes, and with signs of spasm.

Amaurosis a spasmo, sp. 8. hysterica, sp. 15.

4. Amaurosis *venenata*, from poison, internal or external.

Amaurosis a narcoticis, S. sp. 12. foricariorum, sp. 9.

XCIII. DYSOPIA. *

Depraved vision, so that objects are not distinctly seen, except in a certain light, or at a certain distance, or in a certain position.

Amblyopia, S. gen. 154. Sag. gen. 258.

1. Dysopia *tenebrarum*, objects not visible except in a strong light.

Amblyopia crepuscularis, S. sp. 1.

2. Dysopia *luminis*, objects not visible except in an obscure light.

Amblyopia meridiana, S. sp. 2.

3. Dysopia *diffitorum*, objects at a great distance not seen.

Amblyopia diffitorum, S. sp. 3. Myopia, Lin. 309. Myopiafis, Vog. 515.

4. Dysopia *proximorum*, very near objects not seen.

Amblyopia proximorum, S. sp. 4. Presbytia, Lin. 308.

5. Dysopia

* The term Amblyopia which Sauvages has applied to this genus, is used in another sense, not only by the antients, but by Linnæus and Vogel: it was therefore necessary to change it for another.

XCIII. DYSOPIA.

5. *Dysopia lateralis*, objects not visible except in an oblique position.

Amblyopia luscorum, S. sp. 5.

XCIV. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

False vision, so that a person thinks he sees objects which do not exist, or sees things that do exist differently from what they really are.

Suffusio, S. gen. 217. Sag. gen. 329.

Phantasma, Lin. 73. Vog. 289.

1. *Pseudoblepsis imaginaria*, objects appearing which in reality do not exist.

It varies according to the thing seen.

a. *Suffusio myodes*, S. sp. 1.

b. ——— *reticularis*, sp. 2.

c. ——— *scintillans*, sp. 3.

Marmaryge, Vog. 290.

d. *Suffusio coloris*, S. sp. 4.

Haemalopia, Vog. 239.

2. *Pseudoblepsis mutans*, existing objects appearing in some degree changed.

It varies according to the change of the objects.

a. *Suffusio metamorphosis*, S. sp. 5.

b. ——— *nutans*, sp. 7.

c. ——— *dimidians objecta*, sp. 6.

d. ——— *multiplicans*.

Diplopia, S. gen. 218. Sag. gen. 330.

Dysopia, Vog. 291.

The *Diplopia* varies besides according to the remote cause.

a. *Diplopia pyrectica*, S. var. 1.

b. ——— *a spasmo*, var. 2.

c. ——— *a paralyfi*, var. 3.

d. ——— *ab ancyloblepharo*, var. 4.

e. ——— *a catarrho*, var. 5.

f. ——— *a debilitate*, var. 6.

g. ——— *a confusione*, var. 8.

h. ——— *a terrore*, var. 9.

i. ——— *a temulentia*, var. 10.

k. ——— *remotorum*, v. 7.

XCIV.

XCV. DYSECOEA.

Hearing impaired or lost.

Dysecoea, S. gen. 158. Vog. 246. Sag. gen. 264.

Cophosis, S. gen. 160. Lin. 112. Sag. gen. 266.

Surditas, Vog. 247.

1. *Dysecoea organica*, from fault of the organs which transmit sounds to the internal ear.

It varies according to the fault and part affected.

a. *Dysecoea monotonon seu malcorum*, S. sp. 1.

b. ——— a meatu obstructo, sp. 2.

Gophosis a meatu, sp. 1.

c. *Dysecoea a myringae atonia*, sp. 3.

Cophosis a tympano, sp. 4.

d. *Dysecoea a myringae duritie*, sp. 4.

e. ——— a myringa perforata, sp. 5.

f. ——— a tympani fistula, sp. 6.

g. ——— a hydrotympano, sp. 7.

h. ——— a tuba obstructa, sp. 8.

Cophosis a tuba, sp. 3.

i. *Dysecoea syphilitica*.

Cophosis syphilitica,

Cophosis congenita, sp. 8.

2. *Dysecoea atonica*, without apparent defect in the organs transmitting sounds.

It varies according to the cause.

a. *Cophosis critica*, sp. 2.

Dysecoea febrilis.

b. *Cophosis a comate*, sp. 7.

c. ——— serosa, sp. 6.

d. ——— a steatmate, sp. 9.

XCVI. PARACUSIS.

False hearing.

Paracusis, S. gen. 159. Sag. gen. 265.

Syrigmus, S. gen. 219. Sag. gen. 231.

1. *Paracusis imperfecta*, external sounds perceived, but not accurately, or with the usual conditions.

It varies,

a. With dull hearing.

Paracusis barycoea, S. sp. 1.

b. With

XCVI. PARACUSIS.

b. With too exquisite hearing.

Paracusis oxycoea, sp. 2.

c. With one external sound, doubled from internal causes.

Paracusis duplicata, sp. 3.

d. Sounds which a person wishes to hear, are not heard unless another loud sound be at the same time raised.

Paracusis Willisiana, sp. 4.

2. *Paracusis imaginaria*, sounds not existing without, excited by internal causes.

Syrigmus, S. gen. 219. Sag. gen. 231.

Syringmos, Lin. 72.

Sufurrus, Vog. 291.

It varies according to the sound perceived.

a. *Syrigmus fibilus*, S. sp. 4.

b. ——— *sufurrus*, sp. 5.

c. ——— *bombus*, sp. 11.

It varies likewise according to the remote cause.

d. *Syrigmus a debilitate*, sp. 1.

e. ——— *criticus*, sp. 2.

f. ——— *plethoricus*, sp. 3.

g. ——— *vertiginosus*, sp. 10.

h. ——— *cephalalgicus*, sp. 6.

i. ——— *a ventriculo*, sp. 7.

k. ——— *catarrhalis*, sp. 8.

l. ——— *ab oxycoea*, sp. 9.

XCVII. ANOSMIA.

Smelling impaired or lost.

Anosmia, S. gen. 156. Lin. 113. Vog. 248.
Sag. 262.

1. *Anosmia organica*, from fault of the membrane investing the nostrils.

It varies according to the fault.

Anosmia catarrhalis, S. sp. 1. a *ficcitate*, sp. 6.
a *polypo*, sp. 3. ab *ozaena*, sp. 2. *syphilitica*,
sp. 4. *verminosa*, sp. 5.

2. *Anosmia*

XCVII. ANOSMIA.

2. Anosmia *atonica*, without evident fault of the membrane investing the nostrils.

Anosmia *paralytica*, sp. 7.

XCVIII. AGHEUSTIA.

The taste impaired or lost.

Agheustia, S. gen. 157. Sag. gen. 263. Lin. 114.

Apogeusis, Vog. 449.

1. Agheustia *organica*, from fault in the membrane of the tongue preventing the application of sapid bodies to the nerves.

Agheustia *febrilis*, S. sp. 1.

2. Agheustia *atonica*, without evident fault of the tongue.

Agheustia *paralytica*, sp. 2.

XCIX. ANÆSTHESIA.

The sense of touch impaired or lost.

Anæsthesia, S. gen. 161. Lin. 118. Sag. gen. 267.

Anodynia, Vog. 274.

The following species from Sauvages, as I am not sufficiently certain of them, I do not chuse to alter.

Anæsthesia a spina *bifida*, S. sp. 1. *plethorica*, sp.

2. *nascentium*, sp. 3. *melancholica*, sp. 4.

X

ORDER

ORDER II. DYSOREXIÆ. *

False or defective appetite.

§ I. FALSE APPETITES.

Morositates, S. gen. viii. ord. ii. Sag. cl. xiii. ord. ii.
 Pathetici, Lin. cl. v. ord. ii.
 Hyperæstheses, Vog. cl. vii.

C. BULIMIA.

Appetite for a greater quantity of food than can be
 digested.

Bulimia, S. gen. 223. Lin. 79. Sag. 335. Bu-
 limus, Vog. 296. Addephagia, Vog. 297. Cy-
 norexia, Vog. 298.

¶ I. Idiopathic.

1. Bulimia *belluonum*, without disease of the stomach, an
 appetite for a greater quantity of food than usual.

Bulimia *esurigio*, S. sp. 4. Addephagia, Vog. 297.

2. Bulimia *syncopalis*, frequent desire of food, from a
 sense of hunger threatening syncope.

Bulimia *cardialgica*, S. sp. 2. Bulimus, Vog. 296.

3. Bulimia *emetica*, desire of food in great quantity,
 which is immediately vomited up again.

Bulimia *canina*, S. sp. 1. Cynorexia, Vog. 298:

¶ 2.

* I have formerly observed that the *Morositates* of Sauvages are improperly re-
 ferred to the class *Vesania*. I have therefore here brought them under the *Locales*,
 as almost every species of Dysorexia is evidently an affection of a part, rather than
 of the whole body. Nostalgia alone, if it be really a disease, cannot properly
 come under this class; but I could not well separate an uncertain disease from the
 other Dysorexiæ.

C. BULIMIA.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Bulimia verminosa, S. sp. 3. addephagia, sp. 5.
convulforum, sp. 6. ab acidis, sp. 7.

CI. POLYDIPSIA.

Preternatural thirst.

Polydipsia, S. gen. 224. Lin. 80. Vog. 275. Sag.
gen. 336.

This disease is in general symptomatic, and varies only according to the diseases it accompanies; hence

Polydipsia febrilis, S. var. a. hydropica, var. b.
fluxuum, var. c. a venenis, var. d.

CII. PICA.

A desire of eating what is not food.

Pica, S. gen. 222. Sag. gen. 334. Citta, Lin. 78.

Allotriophagia, Vog. 299. Malacia, Vog. 300.

As I am not sufficiently acquainted with the species of Pica, I give the following from Sauvages:

Pica infantilis, sp. 1. chlorosiantium, sp. 2. malacia, sp. 3. abscorbuticorum, sp. 4. voluntaria, sp. 5.

CIII. SATYRIASIS.

Excessive desire of venery, in men.

Satyriasis, S. gen. 228. Lin. 81. Sag. gen. 340.

Vogel considers Satyriasis as a species of Mania:

1. Satyriasis *juvenilis*, with preternatural desire of venery, the body at the same time little disordered.

Satyriasis neogamorum, S. sp. 5.

2. Satyriasis *furens*, with uncontrollable desire of venery, the bodily frame at the same time much disordered.

Satyriasis acuta, S. sp. 1. Aretæi Cappad. acut.
lib. ii. cap. 12.

The Satyriasis chronica belongs to Priapismus, and the Satyriasis venerea and hydrophobica are manifestly symptomatic.

CIV. NYMPHOMANIA.

Uncontrolable desire of venery, in women.

Nymphomania, S. gen. 229. Sag. gen. 341.
Satyriasis, Lin. 81.

Vogel reckons the furor uterinus to be a species of Mania.

There is but one species, and it varies only in degree.

Nymphomania salacitas, S. sp. 1. furibunda, sp. 2.
feivor uteri, sp. 3. pruriginosa, sp. 4.

CV. NOSTALGIA.

In persons absent from their native country, a vehement desire of revisiting it.

Nostalgia, S. gen. 226. Lin. 83. Sag. gen. 338.

Vogel makes Nostalgia a species of Melancholia.

1. Nostalgia *simplex*, without any other disease.

Nostalgia simplex, S. sp. 1.

2. Nostalgia *complicata*, accompanied with other diseases.

Nostalgia complicata, S. sp. 2.

§ 2. DEFECTIVE APPETITES.

Anepithymiae, S. cl. vi. ord. ii. Sag. ix. ord. ii.

Privativi, Lin. cl. vi. ord. iii.

Adynamiae, Vog. cl. 6.

CVI. ANOREXIA.

Want of appetite for food.

Anorexia, S. gen. 162. Lin. 116. Vog. 279.
Sag. gen. 268.

Every Anorexia seems to me to be symptomatic, and to vary only according to the disease it accompanies. I have indeed already placed all the species collected by Sauvages under the genus Dyspepsia; but perhaps it may be useful here to detail them separately, and in better order.

1. Anorexia

CVI. ANOREXIA.

1. *Anorexia humoralis*, from humour loading the stomach.

Anorexia pituitosa, S. sp. 2. *biliosa*, sp. 6. *asaburra*, sp. 9.

2. *Anorexia atonica*, from loss of tone in the fibres of the stomach.

Anorexia paralytica, S. sp. 1. *exhaustorum*, sp. 8. *melancholica*, sp. 5. *cachectarum*, sp. 7. *arthritica*, sp. 12. *febrilis*, sp. 4.

The nature of the following is uncertain:

Anorexia plethorica, S. sp. 3. *mirabilis*, sp. 10. *neophytorum*, sp. 11. *Stewartiana*, sp. 13.

CVII. ADIPSIA.

Total want of desire for drink.

Adipsia, S. gen. 163. Lin. 117. Vog. 218. Sag. gen. 269.

The *Adipsia primaria* of Sauvages, I do not consider as a disease not being accompanied with any other; for I consider all *Adipsiæ* as sympathetic or symptomatic of some disease affecting the sensorium commune, and therefore not to be referred to the class *Locales*.

CVIII. ANAPHRODISIA.

Defect of desire for venery.

Anaphrodisia, S. gen. 164. Sag. gen. 270. *Atectnia*, Lin. 119. *Agnesia*, Vog. 283.

The true species are,

Anaphrodisia paralytica, S. sp. 1. *gonorrhoeica*, sp. 2.

The spurious species, or the impediments to the successful exercise of venery are,

Anaphrodisia a mariscis, S. sp. 4. *ab urethrae vitio*, sp. 5.*

The *Anaphrodisia magica* is a fictitious species.

ORDER

* This belongs to the genus *Dyspermatismus*.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

Obstructed or depraved motions, from fault in the organs.

Dyscinesia, S. cl. vi. ord. iii. Sag. cl. ix. ord. iii.

CIX. APHONIA.

Total suppression of the voice, without coma or syncope.

Aphonia, S. gen. 166. Lin. 115. Vog. 253. Sag. gen. 272.

1. Aphonia *gutturalis*, from swelling of the fauces and glottis.

Aphonia *catarrhalis*, S. sp. 4. Anginosa Morgagni.

2. Aphonia *trachealis*, from compression of the trachea.

Aphonia *aneurismatica*, sp. 5. *pulmonica*, sp. 9.

3. Aphonia *atonica*, from injury of the nerves of the larynx.

Aphonia *traumatica*, sp. 6.

The following are symptomatic :

Aphonia *melancholica*, sp. 1. *paralytica*, sp. 8. *temulentorum*, sp. 3. *hysterica*, sp. 7. *ab antipathia*, sp. 2.

CX. MUTITAS.

Incapacity of speaking.

Mutitas, S. gen. 165. Vog. 257. Sag. gen. 271.

1. Mutitas

CX. MUTITAS.

1. *Mutitas organica*, from loss or disease of the tongue.

Mutitas elinguium, sp. 4. *a ficitate*, sp. 5.

2. *Mutitas atonica*, from injury of the nerves of the tongue.

Mutitas traumatica, sp. 2.

3. *Mutitas surdorum*, from being born deaf, or from loss of hearing in early years.

Mutitas surdorum, sp. 8.

The following are symptomatic :

Mutitas a glossocele, sp. 1. *a narcoticis*, sp. 3. *Isa-*
smodica, sp. 6, *proæretica*, sp. 7.

CXI. PARAPHONIA.

Sound of the voice depraved.

Paraphonia, S. gen. 168. *Cacaphonia*, Sag. gen. 274.

Raucedo, Lin. 146. *Raucitas*, Vog. 252. *Asaphia*,

Vog. 250. *Clangor*, Vog. 251. *Leptophonia*, Vog.

254. *Oxyphonia*, Vog. 255. *Rhenophonia*, Vog. 256.

1. *Paraphonia puberum*, about the age of puberty the voice changed from an acute and soft, to a grave and harsh tone.

Paraphonia puberum, S. sp. 1.

2. *Paraphonia rauca*, from dryness or flaccid tumour of the fauces the voice hoarse and rough.

Paraphonia catarrhalis, S. sp. 3. *Raucedo*, Lin. 146.

Raucitas, Vog. 250.

3. *Paraphonia resonans*, from obstruction in the nostrils the voice rough, with a hissing sound in the nose.

Paraphonia nasalis, S. sp. 2. *a polypo*, sp. 8.—*Rhenophonia*, Vog. 256.

4. *Paraphonia palatina*, from the uvula being wanting or divided, and in general attended with a hare-lip, the voice rough, obscure and disagreeable.

Paraphonia gutturalis, S. sp. 5. *Asaphia*, Vog. 250.

Paraphonia

CXI. PARAPHONIA.

5. *Paraphonia clangens*; the voice assuming an acute, shrill and weak tone.

Paraphonia ulcerosa, S. sp. 4. *sibilans*, sp. 7.—*Clangor*, Vog. 251. *Leptophonia*, Vog. 254. *Oxyphonia*, Vog. 255.

6. *Paraphonia comatosa*; from laxity of the velum palati and of the glottis; a sound emitted at inspiration.

Paraphonia stertens, S. sp. 6.

CXII. PSELLISMUS.

Faulty articulation.

Psellismus, S. gen. 167. Lin. 138. Sag. gen. 273.—*Psellotis*, Vog. 259. *Traulotis*, Vog. 258. *Ischnophonia*, Vog. 260. *Battarismus*, Vog. 261.

1. *Psellismus haesitans*; in speaking, the words, and chiefly the first words, with difficulty uttered, and the first syllable only frequently repeated.

Psellismus ischnophonia, S. sp. 1. *Ischnophonia*, Vog. 261. *Battarismus*, Vog. 261.

2. *Psellismus ringens*; the sound of the letter R always aspirated, and, as it were, doubled.

Psellismus rottacismus, S. sp. 2. *Traulotis five blæstas*, Vog. 258.

3. *Psellismus lallans*; the sound of the letter L made more soft, or pronounced instead of the letter R.

Psellismus lamdacismus, S. sp. 3.

4. *Psellismus emolliens*; the harsher letters changed into softer ones, and the letter S much used.

Psellismus traulotes, sp. 4.

5. *Psellismus balbutiens*, from a large or swollen tongue; the labial letters much sounded, and often used instead of others.

Psellismus balbuties, sp. 5. a ranula, sp. 11.

6. *Psellismus*

CXII. PSELLISMUS.

6. *Psellismus acheilos*; impossibility or difficulty of pronouncing the labial letters.

Psellismus mogilalia, sp. 6.

7. *Psellismus lagostomatium*; from the palate being divided, the guttural letters not justly pronounced.

Psellismus lagostomatium, sp. 10. *cotacismus*, sp. 8.

CXIII. STRABISMUS.

The optic axes of the eyes not converging.

Strabismus, S. gen. 116. Lin. 304. Vog. 514. Sag. gen. 222.

1. *Strabismus habitualis*, from a depraved custom of using one eye only.

Strabismus vulgaris, S. sp. 2.

2. *Strabismus commodus*, from debility or greater mobility of one eye, so that both cannot be mutually employed.

Strabismus Buffonii, sp. 3. *spasmodicus*, sp. 4. *paralyticus*, sp. 5. *catarrhalis*, sp. 6.

3. *Strabismus necessarius*, from altered situation or figure of certain parts of the eye.

Strabismus a luscitate, sp. 1. *caligantium*, sp. 11. *a crystallino*, sp. 12. *myopum*, sp. 9.

With regard to the *Strabismus æquinoctialis*, I am not certain. The *Strabismus symptomaticus* and *lagophthalmos* do not appear to me to belong to this genus.

CXIV. DYSPHAGIA.

Impeded deglutition, without phlegmasia or the respiration being affected.

Dysphagia, S. gen. 199. Sag. gen. 216.

Acataposis, Vog. 149.

CXIV. DYSPHAGIA.

The species of Sauvages are,

1. Dysphagia spasmodica. 2. hysterica. 3. paralytica. 4. pharyngea. 5. œsophagea. 6. lactentium. 7. tufficulosa. 8. hydrophobica. 9. naufofa. 10. a deglutitis. 11. a datura. 12. a farcomate. 13. ab scirrho. 14. canina. 15. vallsalviana. 16. aneurismatica. 17. a labario. 18. a ficitate. 19. ab hypostaphyle.

CXV. CONTRACTURA.

The continued and rigid contraction of one or more of the joints.

Contractura, S. gen. 119. Lin. 299. Sag. gen. 225.—
Obstipitas, S. gen. 11. Caput obstipum, Vog. 513.
Digitum, Vog. 221.

1. Contractura *primaria*, from the muscles being contracted and rigid.

- a. Rigid from inflammation.

Contractura dolorifica, S. sp. 2. arthritica, sp. 7.
catarrhalis, sp. 8.—Obstipitas catarrhalis, sp. 3.

- b. Rigid from spasm.

Contractura spasmodica, sp. 11.—Obstipitas spasmodica, sp. 6. renuens, sp. 1. lateralis, sp. 5.—Contractura hypochondriaca, sp. 1.

- c. Contracted from paralysis of their antagonists.

Contractura paralytica, sp. 4. rachialgica, sp. 5. Bohemica, sp. 6.—Obstipitas annuens, sp. 2.

- d. Contracted from irritating acrimony.

Contractura scorbutica, sp. 3.

2. Contractura *articularis*, from rigidity of a joint.

Contractura anchylofis, sp. 9. syphilitica, sp. 10.—
Obstipitas gibbosa, sp. 4.

ORDER

(171) ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

Unusual flux of blood or other humours, without pyrexia, or increased impetus of the fluids.

Apocenosés, Vog. cl. ii. ord. ii.

Fluxus, S. cl. ix. Sag. cl. v.

Morbi evacuatorii, Lin. cl. ix.

CXVI. PROFUSIO.

Flux of blood.

Profusio, Lin. 239.

Hæmorrhagia, Vog. 81. Boerh. 218.

Of the Sanguifluxus of Sauvages, the following species seem to belong to this place.

Hæmorrhagia passiva, sp. 1. Hæmoptysis traumatica, sp. 12. Hæmatemesis traumatica, sp. 3.—Hæmaturia traumatica, sp. 14. violenta, sp. 2.—Hæmorrhagia ab hirudine, sp. 7. Hæmoptysis ab hirudine, sp. 13. Hæmatemesis ab hirudine, sp. 4.

CXVII. EPIDROSIS *.

Preternatural sweating.

Y 2

Epidrosis,

* I confess that the Epidrosis is not referred to the class Locales with great propriety; but as, in my system, I could not find a better place for it, that it might not be altogether omitted, I have introduced it among the Morbi evacuatorii, as in some degree allied to them.

CXVII. EPHIDROSIS.

Ephidrosis, S. gen. 258. Sag. gen. 194. — Sudor, Lin. 208. Hydropedesis, Vog. 121.

The *Ephidrosis spontanea* is the only idiopathic species.

The symptomatic species vary with the diseases they accompany, and with the different kinds of sweat, and in some degree with the part from which it flows; hence

Ephidrosis febrilis, S. sp. 3. *febricosa*, sp. 7. *hectica*, sp. 5. *exanthematum*, sp. 6. *syncoptica*, sp. 4. *scorbutica*, sp. 2. *a saburra*, sp. 18. *lactea*, sp. 9. *mellea*, sp. 20. *vinosa*, sp. 11. *viridis*, sp. 12. *nigra*, sp. 13. *lutea*, sp. 14. *urinosa*, sp. 15. *cruenta*, sp. 16. *cærulea*, sp. 17. *acida*, sp. 19. *arenosa*, sp. 20. *lateralis*, sp. 8.

CXVIII. EPIPHORA.

Flux of tears.

Epiphora, S. gen. 259. Lin. 172. Vog. 99. Sag. gen. 195.

¶ 1. *Idiopathic.*

Epiphora frigida, S. sp. 8.

¶ 2. *Symptomatic.*

Epiphora a pathemate, S. sp. 1. *ophthalmica*, sp. 3. *calida*, sp. 9. *ex variolis*, sp. 4. *arthritica*, sp. 12. *cruenta*, sp. 10. *ex rhyade*, sp. 2. *ex ægilope*, sp. 5. *ab ectropio*, sp. 6. *ab anchylope*, sp. 7. *sebacea*, sp. 11. *lactea*, sp. 13.

CXIX. PTYALISMUS.

Flux of saliva.

Ptyalismus, S. gen. 261. Lin. 176. Vog. 103. Sag. gen. 197.

If

CXIX. PTYALISMUS.

If any species of this genus be idiopathic, it is the

Ptyalismus a laxitate, S. sp. 4.

The rest are all symptomatic:

Ptyalismus nauseosus, S. sp. 1. *hypochondriacus*, sp. 8. *gravidarum*, sp. 14. *a pyrofi*, sp. 2. *Lapponicus*, sp. 3. *febrilis*, sp. 18. *variolosus*, sp. 6. *arthriticus*, sp. 9. *phthificus*, sp. 10. *scorbuticus*, sp. 7. *catarrhalis*, sp. 15. *aphthosus*, sp. 13. *a carie*, sp. 16. *purulentus*, sp. 12. *a calculo*, sp. 17. *syphiliticus*, sp. 19. *viridis*, sp. 11. *urinofus*, sp. 20. *mercurialis*, sp. 5.

CXX. ENURESIS.

Involuntary but not painful flux of urine.

Enuresis, S. gen. 264. Lin. 195. Vog. 113. Sag. gen. 200.

1. *Enuresis atonica*, after diseases injuring the sphincter of the bladder.

Enuresis hernioforum, S. sp. 3. *puerperarum*, sp. 5. *calculosa*, sp. 7. *a fistula*, sp. 8.

2. *Enuresis irritata*, from compression or irritation of the bladder.

Enuresis gravidarum, sp. 4. *catamenialis*, sp. 6. *a sparganofi*, sp. 9.

The *Enuresis paralytica* is symptomatic, and the *Enuresis infantum* cannot be considered as a disease.

CXXI. GONORRHŒA.

In men, a preternatural flux of humour from the urethra, with or without libidinous inclination.

Gonorrhœa, S. gen. 268. Lin. 200. Vog. 118. Sag. gen. 204.

1. *Gonorrhœa*

CXXI. GONORRHŒA.

1. *Gonorrhœa pura*, without previous impure copulation, flux of a humour, like pus, from the urethra, without suppression of urine or libidinous inclination.

Gonorrhœa pura, S. sp. 1. benigna of authors.

2. *Gonorrhœa impura*, after impure copulation, flux of a puriform humour from the urethra, with difficulty of making water.

Gonorrhœa syphilitica, S. sp. 4. maligna of authors.

This is followed by

Gonorrhœa mucosa, after *Gonorrhœa impura*, flux of a mucous humour from the urethra, with little or no difficulty of making water.

A GLEET.

3. *Gonorrhœa laxorum*, distillation of a humour, in general pellucid, from the urethra, without erection of the penis, but with libidinous inclination when the person is awake.

Gonorrhœa libidinosa, S. sp. 2.

4. *Gonorrhœa dormientium*, emission of the seminal fluid, with erection and lustful inclination of persons asleep, from impure dreams.

Gonorrhœa oneirogonos, sp. 3.

Spurious species, where there is no flux from the urethra;

Gonorrhœa spuria, S. sp. 5. Astruc, lib. 3. cap. 3. § 2.
 ————— *balani*, S. sp. 6.

ORDER

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

Suppression of excretions.

Epischeses, Vog. cl. iii.

Suppressorii, Lin. cl. viii. ord. ii.

Suppressiones, Sag. cl. vi.

CXXII. OBSTIPATIO.

No discharge of fæces, or uncommonly seldom.

Obstipatio, Lin. 166. Vog. 128. Sag. gen. 221.

1. Obstipatio *debilium*, in persons of a lax, weak, and in general dyspeptic habit.
2. Obstipatio *rigidorum*, in persons of a rigid, often hypochondriac temperament.
3. Obstipatio *obstructorum*, with symptoms of the 1st, 2d, 4th, or 7th species of Colica.

CXXIII. ISCHURIA.

Total suppression of urine.

Ischuria, S. gen. 293. Lin. 167. Vog. 129. Sag.
gen. 212. Home's clinical experiments, sect. xv.
Lond. med. obs. v. append.

1. Ischuria *renalis*, succeeding disease of the reins, with pain or uneasy sensation of weight in the region of the reins, and without swelling of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.

It varies in respect of the cause; hence

- a. Nephritica, a renum inflammatione, S. sp. 1.
- b. Nephrolithica, a renum calculo, sp. 2. Edinb. med. eff. ii. 31.
- c. Nephroplethorica, a plethora, sp. 3.
- d. Lunatica, periodica, sp. 4.
- e. Nephrospastica, spasmodica, sp. 5.
- f. Nephrelmintica, verminosa, sp. 6.

g Ne-

CXXIII. ISCHURIA.

- g. Nephrothromboides, a sanguine congrumato, sp. 7.
- h. Nephropyca, a renum purulentia, sp. 8.
- i. Nephrophlegmatica, pituitosa, seu mucosa, sp. 9.
- k. Nephroplegica, paralytodaea, sp. 10.
- l. Suppleta, ab alia evacuatione suppleta, sp. 11.

2. Ischuria *ureterica*, succeeding disease of the reins, with pain or uneasy sensation in some part of the ureters, and without swelling of the hypogastrium or desire of making water.

It varies in respect of the cause; hence

- a. Ureteritica, inflammatoria, S. sp. 12.
- b. Ureterolithica, calculosa, sp. 13.
- c. Ureterothromboides, a sanguinis grumo, sp. 14.
- d. Ureterophlegmatica, a pituita, sp. 15.
- e. Ureteropyca, purulenta, sp. 16.
- f. Ureterostomatica, ab orificii ureterum inferioris clausura, sp. 17.

3. Ischuria *vesicalis*, with swelling of the hypogastrium, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire of making water.

It varies in respect of the cause; hence

- a. Cystitica, a vesicae inflammatione, S. sp. 18.
- b. Cystolithica, a vesicae calculo, sp. 19.
- c. Cystospastica, a sphincteris vesicae spasmō, sp. 20.
- d. Cystoplegica, a vesicae paralyfi, sp. 21.
- e. Polyurica, a vesica distenta lotio diutius cohibita, sp. 22.
- f. Cystopyca, purulenta, sp. 23.
- g. Cystothromboides, a sanguinis grumo, sp. 24.
- h. Cystophlegmatica, a mucō, sp. 25.
- i. Ectopocystica, a vesicae ectopia, sp. 26.
- k. Cystoproctica, ab intestino recto scybalis, calculo, flatibus, inflammatione, abscessu, haemorrhoidibus, turgente, sp. 27.
- l. Hysterocystica, ab utero, sp. 28.
- m. Atretarum, a menstruis in vagina retentis, sp. 29.
- n. Paradoxa, sp. 30.

4. Ischuria *urethralis*, with swelling of the hypogastrium, frequent desire of making water, and pain in some part of the urethra.

It varies in respect of the cause; hence

- a. Perinaealis, a perinaei tumore, S. sp. 31.
- b. Ure-

CXXIII. ISCHURIA.

- b. Urethrolithica, a calculo urethrae impaeto, sp. 32.
- c. Urethrophlegmatica, a muco urethram infarci-
ente, sp. 33.
- d. Urethrothromboides, a sanguinis grumo urethram
opplente, sp. 34.
- e. Urethropyica, a pure urethram obstruente, sp. 36.
- f. Urethrohymenodes, a membrana in urethram im-
pacta, sp. 38.
- g. Urethrelmintica verminosa, sp. 37.
- h. Urethritica, ab urethrae inflammatione, sp. 38.
- i. Carunculosa, a morbis ut vocant urethrae, sp. 39.
- k. Hydrocelodes, ab urethrae ruptura in scrotum
hiante, sp. 40.
- l. Cryptopyica, a penis intra corpus retractione, sp. 41.
- m. Peridesmica, a vinculo strictiori peni injecto, sp. 42.
- n. Phimosica, a phimosi, sp. 42.
- o. Aspadialis, ab urethrae clausura, sp. 44.

CXXIV. DYSURIA.

Painful and sometimes obstructed emission of urine.

Dysuria, S. gen. 265. Lin. 57. Vog. 164. Sag.
gen. 213. Stranguria of authors.

1. Dysuria *ardens*, with burning heat in the urine, with-
out any evident disease of the bladder.

Dysuria primaria, S. sp. 5.

Dysuria a cantharidibus ingestis vel applicatis.

Dysuria arsuria, S. sp. 7. neonympharum, sp. 14.

2. Dysuria *spasmodica*, from spasm of other parts com-
municating with the bladder.

Dysuria hysterica, S. sp. 1. rachialgica, sp. 11,
diabetica, sp. 17. nephralgica, sp. 3.

3. Dysuria *compressionis*, from pressure of the bladder by
the neighbouring parts.

Dysuria gravidarum, S. sp. 13. a cystocele, sp. 8.
ab hysteroloxia, sp. 10. atretarum, sp. 16.

4. Dysuria *phlogistica*, from inflammation of the adja-
cent parts.

Dysuria ab hysteritide, S. sp. 9. haemorrhoidalis,
sp. 6. venerea, sp. 4. a caruncula, sp. 5.

Z

5. Dysuria

CXXIV. DYSURIA.

5. *Dysuria irritata*, with symptoms of the stone.

Dysuria calculosa, S. sp. 12.

6. *Dysuria mucosa*, with copious excretion of mucus.

Glus, Lin. 200. *Pyuria mucosa*, S. sp. 6. *Pyuria viscida*, sp. 5. *Rarus vesicae morbus*, Hoffm. t. iv. consult. med. centur. ii. cap. xciii. *Catarrhus vesicae* Lieutaud. syn. p. 272. *Pyuria arthritica*, S. sp. 9.

With the *Dysuria* from insects, I am not sufficiently acquainted.

CXXV. DYSPERMATISMUS.

In the venereal act, the emission of semen flow, obstructed, or insufficient for the purpose of generation.

Dyspermatismus, S. gen. 260. *Sterilitas*, Lin. 171.

Sag. gen. 211. *Agnesia*, Vog. 283.

1. *Dyspermatismus urethralis*, from disease of the urethra.
2. *Dyspermatismus nodosus*, from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.
3. *Dyspermatismus praeputialis*, from too narrow opening of the prepuce.
4. *Dyspermatismus mucosus*, from mucus clogging the urethra.
5. *Dyspermatismus hypertonicus*, from too great erection of the penis. Edinb. ess. i. 35.
6. *Dyspermatismus epilepticus*, from spasmodic epilepsy, coming on in coitu.
7. *Dyspermatismus apractodes*, from sluggishness of the genitals.
8. *Dyspermatismus refluxus*, no emission of semen in coitu, occasioned by its reflux out of the urethra into the bladder.

With regard to the *Dyspermatismus serosus*, I am not certain.

CXXVI.

CXXVI. AMENORRHŒA.

The menses, in women not pregnant, either smaller in quantity than common, or totally obstructed.

Amenorrhœa, Vog. 130. Dysmenorrhœa, Lin. 168.
Sag. gen. 218.

1. Amenorrhœa *emanfioni*, in females after the age of puberty the menses not appearing, with, at the same time, various morbid affections.
2. Amenorrhœa *suppressionis*, in adults, suppression of the menses, after they have appeared.
3. Amenorrhœa *difficilis*, the menses flowing but in sparing quantity, and with pain.

Menorrhagia *difficilis*, S. sp. 1.

ORDER

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

Increased bulk of a part without inflammation.

Tumores protuberantes, Lin. cl. x. ord. v.

CXXVII. ANEURISMA.

Soft tumour, with pulsation, on an artery.

Aneurisma, S. gen. 32. Lin. 282. Vog. 408
Sag. gen. 35.

CXXVIII. VARIX.

Soft tumour, without pulsation, on a vein.

Varix, S. gen. 33. Lin. 282. Vog. 407. Sag.
gen. 36.

CXXIX. ECCHYMOMA.

Diffuse tumour, little elevated and somewhat livid.

Ecchymoma, S. gen. 6. Vog. 451. Sag. gen. 5.
Sugillatio, Lin. 230.

CXXX. SCIRRHUS.

Hard tumour of a particular part mostly of a gland,
without pain.

Scirrhus, S. gen. 14. Lin. 283. Vog. 374. Sag.
gen. 19. Boerh. 392.

CXXXI. CANCER.

Painful scirrhus tumour, ending in a foul ulcer.

Cancer, S. gen. 20. Vog. 375. Boerh. 492. Sag.
gen. 25.

CXXXII.

CXXXII. BUBO.

Suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

Bubo, Lin. 271. Sag. gen. 16. Vog. 368. Sag.
gen. 21.

Parotis, S. gen. 17. Vog. 370. Sag. gen. 22.

CXXXIII. SARCOMA.

Soft excrescence, not painful.

Sarcoma, S. gen. 23. Lin. 294. Vog. 376. Sag.
gen. 28.

Polypus, Vog. 377.

Porrus, Vog. 427.

CXXXIV. VERRUCA.

Hard, rough, excrescence.

Verruca, S. gen. 25. Lin. 277. Vog. 426. Sag.
gen. 30.

CXXXV. CLAVUS.

Lamellated induration of the cuticle.

Clavus, Lin. 278. Vog. 428.

Callus five Tylloma, Vog. 429.

CXXXVI. LUPIA.

Moveable swelling under the skin, soft, and not painful.

Lupia, S. gen. 37. Sag. gen. 40.

Atheroma, Lin. 285.

Encystis, Vog. 420.

CXXXVII. GANGLION.

Hard, moveable swelling, seated on a tendon.

Ganglion, Lin. 287. Vog. 379.

CXXXVIII.

CXXXVIII. HYDATIS.

Vesicle upon the skin, full of an aqueous humour.

Hydatis, S. gen. 34. Sag. gen. 38.

Phlyctæna, Lin. 273. Vog. 442.

CXXXIX. HYDARTHURUS.

Tumour of the joints, chiefly of the knee, not much raised at first, of the same colour with the skin, very painful, and diminishing the power of motion.

Hydarthrus, S. gen. 38.

In English, a WHITE SWELLING.

Reimarus de fungo articulorum, Leid. 1757.

Cheston Path. Inq. chap. v.

Ediob. Eff. iv. 18, 19, 20.

CXL. EXOSTOSIS.

Hard tumour, seated on a bone.

Exostosis, S. gen. 290. Lin. 290. Vog. 417. Sag. 34.

Hyperostosis, Vog. 418.

ORDER

ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.

A part thrust out of its proper place, causing a swelling.

Ectopiæ, S. cl. i. ord. vi. Sag. cl. i. ord. vi.

CXLI. HERNIA.

Ectopia of a soft part, still covered with the skin and other integuments.

Hernia, Lin. 291. Gaub. Pathol.

CXLII. PROLAPSUS.

Ectopia of a soft part, not covered.

Prolapsus, Lin. 292.

Prolapsus et procidentia, Gaub. Pathol.

CXLIII. LUXATIO.

A bone thrust out of its proper place.

Luxatio, Gaub. 126. Vog. 472.

Exarthrema, S. 60. Sag. gen. 67.

Diafasis, S. 61. Sag. gen. 68.

Luxatura, Lin. 237.

ORDER

ORDER VIII. DIALYSES.

Discontinuity of a part, manifest to the sight or touch.

Plagæ, S. cl. i. ord. vii. Sag. cl. ii.

Vitia dialytica et solutiones continui, Lin. cl. xi. ord. ii.

Exulcerationes, Lin. cl. xi. ord. iii.

Dissolutiones, Vog. cl. x. ord. vi.

CXLIV. VULNUS.

A recent, bloody solution of continuity in a soft part, by a hard body.

Valnus S. gen. 63. Lin. 241. Vog. 465. Sag. gen. 78. Boerh. 145.

Punctura, S. gen. 64. Lin. 243. Sag. gen. 79.

Laceratura, Lin. 242.

Amputatura, S. gen. 70. Lin. 243. Sag. gen. 86.

CXLV. ULCUS.

Purulent or ichorose solution of a soft part.

Ulcus, S. gen. 71. Lin. 250. Sag. gen. 89.

Exulceratio, S. gen. 72. Sag. gen. 90.

Sinus, S. gen. 73. Vog. 492. Sag. gen. 92.

Fistula,

CXLV. ULCUS.

Fistula, S. gen. 74. Lin. 254. Vog. 491. Sag. gen.
91. Boerh. 413.
Cacoethes, Lin. 250. Vog. 485.
Phagedæna, Vog. 488.
Moma, Lin. 251. Vog. 489.
Carcinoma, Lin. 252. Vog. 487.
Ozæna, Lin. 253. Vog. 500.
Achor, Lin. 265. Vog. 494.
Crusta, Vog. 494.
Therioma, Vog. 486.
Sycofis, Vog. 390.

CXLVI. HERPES.

Numerous pustules, or little ulcers, in clusters, spreading, and difficult to heal.

Herpes, S. gen. 7. Lin. 269. Vog. 443. Sag. gen. 11.

CXLVII. TINEA.

Small ulcers, at the roots of the hair, upon the scalp, discharging a humour, and ending in a whitish, crumbly scab.

Tinea, Lin. 263. Vog. 497. Sag. gen. 131.

CXLVIII. PSORA.

Pustules and small itchy ulcers, contagious, affecting the hands,

Psora, Lin. 266.

Scabies, S. gen. 304. Vog. 444. Sag. gen. 130.

CXLIX. FRACTURA.

The parts of a bone, by violence, separated into large fragments.

Fractura, S. gen. 67. Lin. 235. Vog. 498. Sag.
gen. 98. Boerh. 339.

CL. CRIES.

Exulceration of a bone.

Caries, S. gen. 77. Lin. 255. Vog. 493. Sag. gen. 94.

ORD.
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SYNOPTICAL VIEW

OF THE

SYSTEM OF SAUVAGES.

CLASS I. VITIA.

ORDER I. *MACULÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Genus</i> 1. Leucoma. | 4. Gutta rosea. |
| 2. Vitiligo. | 5. Nævus. |
| 3. Ephelis. | 6. Ecchymoma. |

ORD. II. *EFFLORESCENTIAE.*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 7. Herpes. | 9. Psyracria. |
| 8. Epinyctis. | 10. Hidroa. |

ORD. III. *PHYMATA.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. Erythema. | 17. Parotis. |
| 12. Œdema. | 18. Furunculus. |
| 13. Emphysema. | 19. Anthrax. |
| 14. Scirrhus. | 20. Cancer. |
| 15. Phlegmone. | 21. Paronychia. |
| 16. Bubo. | 22. Phimosis. |

ORD. IV. *EXCRESCENTIAE.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 23. Sarcoma. | 28. Bronchocele. |
| 24. Condyloma. | 29. Exostosis. |
| 25. Verruca. | 30. Gibbositas. |
| 26. Pterygium. | 31. Lordosis. |
| 27. Hordeolum. | |

ORD. V. *CYSTIDES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 32. Aneurysma. | 37. Lupia. |
| 33. Varix. | 38. Hydatidus. |
| 34. Hydatis. | 39. Apostema. |
| 35. Marisca. | 40. Exomphalus. |
| 36. Staphyloma. | 41. Oschecele. |

ORD. VI. *ECTOPIAE.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 42. Exophthalmia. | 44. Hypostophyle. |
| 43. Blepharoptosis. | 45. Paraglossa. |

ORD. VI. *ECTOPIAE.*

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 46. Proptoma. | 55. Hysterocele. |
| 47. Exania. | 56. Cystocele. |
| 48. Exocyste. | 57. Encephaloccele. |
| 49. Hysteroptosis. | 58. Hysteroloxia. |
| 50. Enteroccele. | 59. Parorchydium. |
| 51. Epiplocele. | 60. Exarthrema. |
| 52. Gasteroccele. | 61. Diastasis. |
| 53. Hepatoccele. | 62. Laxarthrus. |
| 54. Splenoccele. | |

ORD. VII. *PLAGAE.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 63. Vulnus. | 71. Ulcus. |
| 64. Punctura. | 72. Exulceratio. |
| 65. Excoriatio. | 73. Sinus. |
| 66. Contusio. | 74. Fistula. |
| 67. Fractura. | 75. Rhagas. |
| 68. Fissura. | 76. Eschara. |
| 69. Ruptura. | 77. Caries. |
| 70. Amputatura. | 78. Arthrocace. |

CLASS II. FEBRES.

ORD. I. *CONTINUAÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 79. Ephemera. | 82. Typhus. |
| 80. Synocha. | 83. Hætica. |
| 81. Synochus. | |

ORD. II. *REMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 84. Amphimerina. | 86. Tetartophya. |
| 85. Tritæophya. | |

ORD. III. *INTERMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 87. Quotidiana. | 89. Quartana. |
| 88. Tertianæ. | 90. Erratica. |

CLASS III. PHLEGMASIAE.

ORD. I. *EXANTHEMATICAE.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 91. Pestis. | 96. Purpura. |
| 92. Variola. | 97. Erysipelas. |
| 93. Pemphigus. | 98. Scarlatina. |
| 94. Rubeola. | 99. Effera. |
| 95. Miliaris. | 100. Aphtha. |

ORD. II. *MEMBRANACEAE.*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 101. Phrenitis. | 105. Enteritis. |
| 102. Paraphrenesis. | 106. Epiploitis. |
| 103. Pleuritis. | 107. Metritis. |
| 104. Gastritis. | 108. Cystitis. |

ORD.

ORD. III. *PARENCHYMATOSÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 109. Cephalitis. | 113. Hepatitis. |
| 110. Cynanche. | 114. Splenitis. |
| 111. Carditis. | 115. Nephritis. |
| 112. Peripneumonia. | |

CLASS IV. SPASMI.

ORD. I. *TONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 116. Strabismus. | 119. Contractura. |
| 117. Trismus. | 120. Crampus. |
| 118. Obstipitas. | 121. Priapismus. |

ORD. II. *TONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 122. Tetanus. | 123. Catochus. |
|---------------|----------------|

ORD. III. *CLONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 124. Nyctagmus. | 128. Convulsio. |
| 125. Carphologia. | 129. Tremor. |
| 126. Pandiculatio. | 130. Palpitatio. |
| 127. Apomyttosis. | 131. Claudicatio. |

ORD. IV. *CLONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 132. Rigor. | 135. Hysteria. |
| 133. Eclampsia. | 136. Scelotyrbe. |
| 134. Epilepsia. | 137. Beriberia. |

CLASS V. ANHELATIONES.

ORD. I. *SPASMODICÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 138. Ephialtes. | 141. Singultus. |
| 139. Sternutatio. | 142. Tuffis. |
| 140. Oscedo. | |

ORD. II. *OPPRESSIVÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 143. Stertor. | 148. Pleurodynë. |
| 144. Dyspnœa. | 149. Rheuma. |
| 145. Asthma. | 150. Hydrothorax. |
| 146. Orthopnœa. | 151. Empyema. |
| 147. Angina. | |

CLASS VI. DEBILITATES.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 152. Cataracta. | 157. Agheusia. |
| 153. Caligo. | 158. Dysecœa. |
| 154. Amblyopia. | 159. Paracusis. |
| 155. Amaurosis. | 160. Cophosis. |
| 156. Anosmia. | 161. Anæsthesia. |

ORD.

ORD. II. *ANEPITHYMIAE.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 162. Anorexia. | 164. Anaphrodisia. |
| 163. Adipsia. | |

ORD. III. *DYSCINESIAE.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 165. Mutitas. | 169. Paralyfis. |
| 166. Aphonia. | 170. Hemiplegia. |
| 167. Psellismus. | 171. Paraplexia. |
| 168. Paraphonia. | |

ORD. IV. *LEIPOPSYCHIAE.*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 172. Asthenia. | 174. Syncope. |
| 173. Leipothymia. | 175. Asphyxia. |

ORD. V. *COMATA.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 176. Catalepis. | 180. Cataphora. |
| 177. Ecstasis. | 181. Carus. |
| 178. Typhomania. | 182. Apoplexia. |
| 179. Lethargus. | |

CLASS VII. *DOLORES.*ORD. I. *VAGI.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 183. Arthritis. | 188. Lassitudo. |
| 184. Ostocopus. | 189. Stupor. |
| 185. Rheumatismus. | 190. Pruritus. |
| 186. Catarrhus. | 191. Algor. |
| 187. Anxietas. | 192. Ardor. |

ORD. II. *CAPITIS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 193. Cephalalgia. | 196. Ophthalmia. |
| 194. Cephalæa. | 197. Otalgia. |
| 195. Hemicrania. | 198. Odontalgia. |

ORD. III. *PECTORIS.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 199. Dysphagia. | 201. Cardiognus. |
| 200. Pyrosis. | |

ORD. IV. *ABDOMINALES INTERNI.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 202. Cardialgia. | 206. Splenalgia. |
| 203. Gastrodynia. | 207. Nephralgia. |
| 204. Colica. | 208. Dystocia. |
| 205. Hepatalgia. | 209. Hysteralgia. |

ORD. V. *EXTERNI ET ARTUUM.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 210. Mastodynia. | 213. Ischias. |
| 211. Rachialgia. | 214. Proctalgia. |
| 212. Lumbago. | 215. Pudendagra. |

CLASS

CLASS VIII. VESANIÆ.

ORD. I. HALLUCINATIONES.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 216. Vertigo. | 219. Syrogmos. |
| 217. Suffusio. | 220. Hypochondriasis. |
| 218. Diplopia. | 221. Somnambulismus. |

ORD. II. MOROSITATES.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 222. Pica. | 227. Panophobia. |
| 223. Bulimia. | 228. Satyriasis. |
| 224. Polydipsia. | 229. Nymphomania. |
| 225. Antipathia. | 230. Tarantismus. |
| 226. Nostalgia. | 231. Hydrophobia. |

ORD. III. DELIRIA.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 232. Paraphrosyne. | 235. Mania. |
| 233. Amentia. | 236. Demonomania. |
| 234. Melancholia. | |

ORD. IV. VESANIÆ ANOMALÆ.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 237. Amnesia. | 238. Agrypnia. |
|---------------|----------------|

CLASS IX. FLUXUS.

ORD. I. SANGUIFLUXUS.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 239. Hæmorrhagia. | 243. Hæmaturia. |
| 240. Hæmoptysis. | 244. Menorrhagia. |
| 241. Stomacace. | 245. Abortus. |
| 242. Hæmatemesis. | |

ORD. II. ALVIFLUXUS.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 246. Hepatirrhœa. | 252. Ileus. |
| 247. Hæmorrhœis. | 253. Cholera. |
| 248. Dysenteria. | 254. Diarrhœa. |
| 249. Melæna. | 255. Cæliaca. |
| 250. Nausea. | 256. Lienteria. |
| 251. Vomitus. | 257. Tenesmus. |

ORD. III. SERIFLUXUS.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 258. Ephidrosis. | 265. Dysuria. |
| 259. Epiphora. | 266. Pyuria. |
| 260. Coryza. | 267. Leucorrhœa. |
| 261. Ptyalismus. | 268. Gonorrhœa. |
| 262. Anacatharsis. | 269. Dyspermatismus. |
| 263. Diabetes. | 270. Galactirrhœa. |
| 264. Enuresis. | 271. Octorrhœa. |

ORD. IV. AERIFLUXUS.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 272. Flatulenta. | 274. Dysodia. |
| 273. Aedopsophia. | |

CLASS X. CACHEXIÆ.

ORD. I. *MACIES.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 275. Tabes. | 277. Atrophia. |
| 276. Phthisis. | 278. Aridura. |

ORD. II. *INTUMESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 279. Polysarcia. | 282. Phlegmatia. |
| 280. Pneumatosis. | 283. Phylconia. |
| 281. Anasarca. | 284. Graviditas. |

ORD. III. *HYDROPE PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 285. Hydrocephalus. | 290. Physometra. |
| 286. Physocephalus. | 291. Tympanites. |
| 287. Hydrorachitis. | 292. Metrorismus. |
| 288. Ascites. | 293. Ischuria. |
| 289. Hydrometra. | |

ORD. IV. *TUBERA.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 294. Rachitis. | 297. Leontiasis. |
| 295. Scrophula. | 298. Malis. |
| 296. Carcinoma. | 299. Frambœsia. |

ORD. V. *IMPETIGINES.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 300. Syphilis. | 303. Lepra. |
| 301. Scorbutus. | 304. Scabies. |
| 302. Elephantiasis. | 305. Tinea. |

ORD. V. *ICTERITIÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 306. Aurigo. | 308. Phænigmus. |
| 307. Melasicterus. | 309. Chlorosis. |

ORD. VII. *CACHEXIÆ ANOMALÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 310. Phthiriasis. | 313. Elcosis. |
| 311. Trichoma. | 314. Gangræna. |
| 312. Alopecia. | 315. Necrosis. |

SYNOP.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.



CLASS I. EXANTHEMATICI.

ORD. I. *CONTAGIOSI.*

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Morta. | 4. Rubeola. |
| 2. Pestis. | 5. Petechia. |
| 3. Variola. | 6. Syphilis. |

ORD. II. *SPORADICI.*

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 7. Miliaria. | 9. Aphtha. |
| 8. Uredo. | |

ORD. III. *SOLITARII.*

10. Erysipelas.

CLASS II. CRITICI.

ORD. I. *CONTINENTES.*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 11. Diaria. | 13. Synochus. |
| 12. Synocha. | 14. Lenta. |

ORD. II. *INTERMITTENTES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 15. Quotidiana. | 18. Duplicana. |
| 16. Tertianæ. | 19. Errana. |
| 17. Quartana. | |

ORD. III. *EXACERBANTES.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 20. Amphimerina. | 23. Hemitritæa. |
| 21. Tritæus. | 24. Hæclica. |
| 22. Tetartophia. | |

CLASS III. PHLOGISTICI.

ORD. I. *MEMBRANACEI.*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 25. Phrenitis. | 29. Enteritis. |
| 26. Paraphrenesis. | 30. Proctitis. |
| 27. Pleuritis. | 31. Cystitis. |
| 28. Gastritis. | |

ORD. II. *PARENCHYMATICI.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 32. Sphacelismus. | 36. Splenitis. |
| 33. Cynanche. | 37. Nephritis. |
| 34. Peripneumonia. | 38. Hysteritis. |
| 35. Hepatitis. | |

ORD. III. *MUSCULOSI.*

- | |
|----------------|
| 39. Phlegmone. |
|----------------|

CLASS IV. DOLOROSI.

ORD. I. *INTRINSECI.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 40. Cephalalgia. | 50. Colica. |
| 41. Hemicrania. | 51. Hepatica. |
| 42. Gravedo. | 52. Splenica. |
| 43. Ophthalmia. | 53. Pleuritica. |
| 44. Otalgia. | 54. Pneumonica. |
| 45. Odontalgia. | 55. Hysteralgia. |
| 46. Angina. | 56. Nephritica. |
| 47. Soda. | 57. Dysuria. |
| 48. Cardialgia. | 58. Pudendagra. |
| 49. Gastrica. | 59. Proctica. |

ORD. II. *EXTRINSECI.*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 60. Arthritis. | 63. Volatica. |
| 61. Ostocopus. | 64. Pruritus. |
| 62. Rheumatismus. | |

CLASS V. MENTALES.

ORD. I. *IDEALES.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 65. Delirium. | 69. Dæmonia. |
| 66. Paraphrosyne. | 70. Vesania. |
| 67. Amentia. | 71. Melancholia. |
| 68. Mania. | |

ORD. II. *IMAGINARI.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 72. Syringmos. | 75. Panophobia. |
| 73. Phantasma. | 76. Hypochondriasis. |
| 74. Vertigo. | 77. Somnambulismus. |

ORD.

ORD. III. *PATHETICI.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 78. Citta. | 84. Tarantismus. |
| 79. Bulimia. | 85. Rabies. |
| 80. Polydipsia. | 86. Hydrophobia. |
| 81. Satyriasis. | 87. Cacofitia. |
| 82. Erotomania. | 88. Antipathia. |
| 83. Nostalgia. | 89. Anxietas. |

CLASS VI. QUIETALES.

ORD. I. *DEFECTIVI.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 90. Lassitudo. | 93. Lipothymia. |
| 91. Languor. | 94. Syncope. |
| 92. Asthenia. | 95. Asphyxia. |

ORD. II. *SOPOROSI.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 96. Somnolentia. | 101. Apoplexia. |
| 97. Typhomania. | 102. Paraplegia. |
| 98. Lethargus. | 103. Hemiplegia. |
| 99. Cataphora. | 104. Paralysis. |
| 100. Carus. | 105. Stupor. |

ORD. III. *PRIVATIVI.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 106. Morosis. | 114. Ageusia. |
| 107. Oblivio. | 115. Aphonia. |
| 108. Amblyopia. | 116. Anorexia. |
| 109. Cataracta. | 117. Adipsia. |
| 110. Amaurosis. | 118. Anæsthesia. |
| 111. Scotomia. | 119. Atecnia. |
| 112. Cophosis. | 120. Atonia. |
| 113. Anosmia. | |

CLASS VII. MOTORII.

ORD. I. *SPASTICI.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 121. Spasmus. | 126. Hysteria. |
| 122. Priapismus. | 127. Tetanus. |
| 123. Borborygmus. | 128. Catochus. |
| 124. Trismus. | 129. Catalepsis. |
| 125. Sardiasis. | 130. Agrypnia. |

ORD. II. *AGITATORII.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 131. Tremor. | 136. Stridor. |
| 132. Palpitatio. | 137. Hippos. |
| 133. Orgasmus. | 138. Psellismus. |
| 134. Subsultus. | 139. Chorea. |
| 135. Carpologia. | 140. Beriberi. |

ORD. II. *AGITATORII.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 141. Rigor. | 144. Hieranosos. |
| 142. Convulsio. | 145. Raphania. |
| 143. Epilepsia. | |

CLASS VIII. *SUPPRESSORII.*ORD. I. *SUFFOCATORII.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 146. Raucedo. | 155. Tussis. |
| 147. Vociferatio. | 156. Stertor. |
| 148. Ritus. | 157. Anhelatio. |
| 149. Fletus. | 158. Suffocatio. |
| 150. Suspirium. | 159. Empyema. |
| 151. Oscitatio. | 160. Dyspnœa. |
| 152. Pandiculatio. | 161. Asthma. |
| 153. Singultus. | 162. Orthopnœa. |
| 154. Sternutatio. | 163. Ephialtes. |

ORD. II. *CONSTRUCTORII.*

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 164. Aglutitio. | 168. Dysmenorrhœa. |
| 165. Flatulentia. | 169. Dyslochia. |
| 166. Obstipatio. | 170. Aglactatio. |
| 167. Ischuria. | 171. Sterilitas. |

CLASS IX. *EVACUATORII.*ORD. I. *CAPITIS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 172. Otorrhœa. | 175. Coryza. |
| 173. Epiphora. | 176. Stomacace. |
| 174. Hæmorrhagia. | 177. Ptyalismus. |

ORD. II. *THORACIS.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 178. Screatus. | 180. Hæmoptysis. |
| 179. Expectoratio. | 181. Vomica. |

ORD. III. *ABDOMINIS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 182. Ructus. | 189. Lienteria. |
| 183. Nausea. | 190. Cœliaca. |
| 184. Vomitus. | 191. Cholirica. |
| 185. Hæmatemesis. | 192. Dysenteria. |
| 186. Iliaca. | 193. Hæmorrhoids. |
| 187. Cholera. | 194. Tenesmus. |
| 188. Diarrhœa. | 195. Crepitus. |

ORD. IV. *GENITALIUM.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 196. Enuresis. | 199. Hæmaturia. |
| 197. Stranguria. | 200. Glus. |
| 198. Diabetes. | 201. Gonorrhœa. |

ORD. IV. *GENITALIUM.*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 202. Leucorrhœa. | 205. Abortus. |
| 203. Menorrhagia. | 206. Mola. |
| 204. Parturitio. | |

ORD. V. *CORPORIS EXTERNI.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 207. Galactia. | 208. Sudor. |
|----------------|-------------|

CLASS X. *DEFORMES.*ORD. I. *EMACIANTES.*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 209. Phthisis. | 212. Marasmus. |
| 210. Tabes. | 213. Rachitis. |
| 211. Atrophia. | |

ORD. II. *TUMIDOSI.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 214. Polyfarcia. | 218. Ascites. |
| 215. Leucophlegmatia. | 219. Hypofarca. |
| 216. Anafarca. | 220. Tympanites. |
| 217. Hydrocephalus. | 221. Graviditas. |

ORD. III. *DECOLORES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 222. Cachexia. | 225. Icterus. |
| 223. Chlorosis. | 226. Plethora. |
| 224. Scorbutus. | |

CLASS XI. *VITIA.*ORD. I. *HUMORALIA.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 227. Aridura. | 232. Inflammatio. |
| 228. Digitum. | 233. Abscessus. |
| 229. Emphysema. | 234. Gangrena. |
| 230. Oedema. | 235. Sphacelus. |
| 231. Sugillatio. | |

ORD. II. *DIALYTICA.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 236. Fractura. | 243. Laceratura. |
| 237. Luxatura. | 244. Punctura. |
| 238. Ruptura. | 245. Morsura. |
| 239. Contusura. | 246. Combustura. |
| 240. Profusio. | 247. Excoriatura. |
| 241. Vulnus. | 248. Intertrigo. |
| 242. Amputatura. | 249. Rhagas. |

ORD. III. *EXULCERATIONES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 250. Ulcus. | 254. Ozena. |
| 251. Cacoethes. | 255. Fistula. |
| 252. Noma. | 256. Caries. |
| 253. Carcinoma. | 257. Arthrocace. |

ORD. III. *EXULCERATIONES.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 258. Cocyta. | 261. Pressura. |
| 259. Paronychia. | 262. Arctura. |
| 260. Pernio. | |

ORD. IV. *SCABIES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 263. Lepra. | 273. Anthrax. |
| 264. Tinea. | 274. Phlyctæna. |
| 265. Achor. | 275. Pustula. |
| 266. Pfora. | 276. Papula. |
| 267. Lippitudo. | 277. Hordeolum. |
| 268. Serpigo. | 278. Verruca. |
| 269. Herpes. | 279. Clavus. |
| 270. Varus. | 280. Myrmecium. |
| 271. Bacchia. | 281. Eschara. |
| 272. Bubo. | |

ORD. V. *TUMORES PROTUBERANTES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 282. Aneurisma. | 287. Anchylofis. |
| 283. Varix. | 288. Ganglion. |
| 284. Scirrhus. | 289. Natta. |
| 285. Struma. | 290. Spinola. |
| 286. Atheroma. | 291. Exostosis. |

ORD. VI. *PROCIDENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 292. Hernia. | 296. Pterygium. |
| 293. Prolapsus. | 297. Ectropium. |
| 294. Condyloma. | 298. Phimosis. |
| 295. Sarcoma. | 299. Clitorismus. |

ORD. VII. *DEFORMATIONES.*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 300. Contractura. | 309. Myopia. |
| 301. Gibber. | 310. Labarium. |
| 302. Lordosis. | 311. Lagoftoma. |
| 303. Distortio. | 312. Apella. |
| 304. Tortura. | 313. Atreta. |
| 305. Strabismus. | 314. Plica. |
| 306. Lagophthalmia. | 315. Hirsuties. |
| 307. Nyctalopia. | 316. Alopecia. |
| 308. Presbytia. | 317. Trichiasis. |

ORD. VIII. *MACULÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 318. Cicatrix. | 323. Melasma. |
| 319. Nævus. | 324. Hepatizon. |
| 320. Morphæa. | 325. Lentigo. |
| 321. Vibex. | 326. Ephelis. |
| 322. Sudamen. | |

SYNOPTICAL VIEW

OF THE

SYSTEM OF VOGEL.

CLASS I. FEBRES.

ORD. I. INTERMITTENTES.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Quotidiana. | 8. Nonana. |
| 2. Tertianæ. | 9. Decimana. |
| 3. Quartana. | 10. Vaga. |
| 4. Quintana. | 11. Menstrua. |
| 5. Sextana. | 12. Terriana duplex. |
| 6. Septana. | 13. Quartana duplex. |
| 7. Octana. | 14. Quartana triplex. |

ORD. II. CONTINUÆ.

§ 1. SIMPLICES.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 15. Quotidiana. | 25. Phricodes. |
| 16. Synochus. | 26. Lyngodes. |
| 17. Amatoria. | 27. Affodes. |
| 18. Phrenitis. | 28. Cholericæ. |
| 19. Epiala. | 29. Syncopalis. |
| 20. Causos. | 30. Hydrophobia. |
| 21. Elodes. | 31. Oscitans. |
| 22. Lethargus. | 32. Ictericodes. |
| 23. Typhomania. | 33. Pestilentialis. |
| 24. Leipyria. | 34. Siriasis. |

§ 2. COMPOSITÆ.

¶ 1. Exanthematicæ.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 35. Variolosa. | 40. Urtica. |
| 36. Morbillosa. | 41. Bullosa. |
| 37. Miliaris. | 42. Varicella. |
| 38. Petechialis. | 43. Pemphingodes. |
| 39. Scarlatina. | 44. Aphthosa. |

¶ 2. *Inflammatoriæ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 45. Phrenismus. | 59. Splenitis. |
| 46. Chemosis. | 60. Mesenteritis. |
| 47. Ophthalmites. | 61. Omentitis. |
| 48. Otites. | 62. Peritonitis. |
| 49. Angina. | 63. Myocolitis. |
| 50. Pleuritis. | 64. Pancreatica. |
| 51. Peripneumonia. | 65. Nephritis. |
| 52. Mediastina. | 66. Cystitis. |
| 53. Pericarditis. | 67. Hysteritis. |
| 54. Carditis. | 68. Erysipelacea. |
| 55. Paraphrenitis. | 69. Podagrica. |
| 56. Gastritis. | 70. Panaritium. |
| 57. Enteritis. | 71. Cyffotis. |
| 58. Hepatitis. | |

¶ 3. *Symptomaticæ.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 72. Apoplectica. | 77. Vulneraria. |
| 73. Catarrhalis. | 78. Suppuratoria. |
| 74. Rheumatica. | 79. Lenta. |
| 75. Hæmorrhoidalis. | 80. Hæctica. |
| 76. Lactea. | |

CLASS II. PROFLUVIA.

ORD. I. *HÆMORRHAGIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 81. Hæmorrhagia. | 90. Hepatirrhœa. |
| 82. Epistaxis. | 91. Catarrhexis. |
| 83. Hæmoptoe. | 92. Hæmaturia. |
| 84. Hæmoptysis. | 93. Cystirrhagia. |
| 85. Stomacace. | 94. Stymatosis. |
| 86. Odontirrhœa. | 95. Hæmatopedesis. |
| 87. Otorrhœa. | 96. Menorrhagia. |
| 88. Ophthalmorrhagia. | 97. Abortio. |
| 89. Hæmatemesis. | |

ORD. II. *APOCENOSES.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 98. Catarrhus. | 108. Lienteria. |
| 99. Epiphora. | 109. Coeliaca. |
| 100. Coryza. | 110. Cholera. |
| 101. Otopuosis. | 111. Pituitaria. |
| 102. Otoplatos. | 112. Leucorrhœis. |
| 103. Ptyalismus. | 113. Eneuresis. |
| 104. Vomica. | 114. Diuresis. |
| 105. Diarrhœa. | 115. Diabetes. |
| 106. Puorrhœa. | 116. Puoturia. |
| 107. Dysenteria. | 117. Chylaria. |
| | 118. Gonorrhœa. |

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 118. Gonorrhœa. | 122. Galactia. |
| 119. Leucorrhœa. | 123. Hypercatharsis. |
| 120. Exoneirosis. | 124. Ecphyse. |
| 121. Hydropedefis. | 125. Dysodia. |

CLASS III. EPISCHESES.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 126. Gravedo. | 130. Amenorrhœa. |
| 127. Flatulentia. | 131. Dyslochias. |
| 128. Obstipatio. | 132. Deuteria. |
| 129. Ischuria. | 133. Agalaxis. |

CLASS IV. DOLORES.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 134. Anxietas. | 157. Cardialgia. |
| 135. Bleftrismus. | 158. Encaufis. |
| 136. Pruritus. | 159. Nausea. |
| 137. Cataplexis. | 160. Colica. |
| 138. Rheumatismus. | 161. Eilema. |
| 139. Arthritis. | 162. Ileus. |
| 140. Cephalalgia. | 163. Stranguria. |
| 141. Cephalæa. | 164. Dysuria. |
| 142. Clavus. | 165. Lithiasis. |
| 143. Hemisrania. | 166. Tenismus. |
| 144. Carebaria. | 167. Clunefia. |
| 145. Odontalgia. | 168. Cedma. |
| 146. Hæmodia. | 169. Hysteralgia. |
| 147. Odaxismus. | 170. Dysmenorrhœa. |
| 148. Otagia. | 171. Dysfocia. |
| 149. Acatapofis. | 172. Atocia. |
| 150. Cionis. | 173. Priapismus. |
| 151. Himantofis. | 174. Psoriasis. |
| 152. Cardiognus. | 175. Podagra. |
| 153. Mastodynia. | 176. Osteocopus. |
| 154. Soda. | 177. Psophos. |
| 155. Periadynia. | 178. Volatica. |
| 156. Pneumatofis. | 179. Epiphlogisma. |

CLASS V. SPASMI.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 180. Tetanus. | 185. Frigus. |
| 181. Opisthotonus. | 186. Horror. |
| 182. Episthotonus. | 187. Rigor. |
| 183. Catochus. | 188. Epilepsia. |
| 184. Tremor. | 189. Eclampsia. |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 190. Hieranofos. | 206. Clamor. |
| 191. Convulſio. | 207. Trismus. |
| 192. Raphania. | 208. Capiftrum. |
| 193. Choreia. | 209. Sardiafis. |
| 194. Crampus. | 210. Gelafmus. |
| 195. Scelotyrbe. | 211. Incubus. |
| 196. Angone. | 212. Singultus. |
| 197. Gloſſocele. | 213. Palpitatio. |
| 198. Gloſſocoma. | 214. Vomitus. |
| 199. Hippos. | 215. Ruſtus. |
| 200. Illoſis. | 216. Ruminatio. |
| 201. Cincleſis. | 217. Oeſophagiſmus. |
| 202. Cataclafis. | 218. Hypochondriaſis. |
| 203. Cilloſis. | 219. Hyſteria. |
| 204. Sternutatio. | 220. Phlogofiſ. |
| 205. Tuſſis. | 221. Digitium. |

CLASS VI. ADYNAMIÆ.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 222. Laſſitudo. | 248. Anofmia. |
| 223. Aſthemia. | 249. Apogeufis. |
| 224. Torpor. | 250. Afaphia. |
| 225. Adynamia. | 251. Clangor. |
| 226. Paralyſis. | 252. Raucitas. |
| 227. Paraplegia. | 253. Aphonia. |
| 228. Hemiplegia. | 254. Leptophonia. |
| 229. Apoplexia. | 255. Oxyphonia. |
| 230. Catalepiſis. | 256. Rhenophonia. |
| 231. Carus. | 257. Mutitas. |
| 232. Coma. | 258. Traulotis. |
| 233. Somnolentia. | 259. Pſellotis. |
| 234. Hypophafiſ. | 260. Iſchnophonia. |
| 235. Ptoſis. | 261. Battariſmus. |
| 236. Amblyopia. | 262. Suſpirium. |
| 237. Mydriaſis. | 263. Oſcitatio. |
| 238. Amauroſis. | 264. Pandiculatio. |
| 239. Cataracta. | 265. Apnoea. |
| 240. Synizezis. | 266. Macropnoea. |
| 241. Glaucoma. | 267. Dyſpnoea. |
| 242. Achlys. | 268. Aſthma. |
| 243. Nyctalopia. | 269. Orthopnoea. |
| 244. Hemeralopia. | 270. Pnigma. |
| 245. Hemalopia. | 271. Renchus. |
| 246. Dyſicoia. | 272. Rhochmos. |
| 247. Surditas. | 273. Lipothymia. |

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 274. Syncope. | 280. Anatrope. |
| 275. Asphyxia. | 281. Adipsia. |
| 276. Apepsia. | 282. Acyifis. |
| 277. Dyspepsia. | 283. Agenesia. |
| 278. Diaphthora. | 284. Anodynia. |
| 279. Anorexia. | |

CLASS VII. HYPERÆSTHESES.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 285. Antipathia. | 295. Polydipsia. |
| 286. Agrypnia. | 296. Bulimus. |
| 287. Phantasma. | 297. Addephagia. |
| 288. Caligo. | 298. Cynorexia. |
| 289. Hæmalopia. | 299. Allotriophagia. |
| 290. Marmaryge. | 300. Malacia. |
| 291. Dysopia. | 301. Pica. |
| 292. Sufurrus. | 302. Bombus. |
| 293. Vertigo. | 303. Celsa. |
| 294. Apogeusia. | |

CLASS VIII. CACHEXIÆ.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 304. Cachexia. | 317. Hysterophyse. |
| 305. Chlorosis. | 318. Scorbutus. |
| 306. Icterus. | 319. Syphilis. |
| 307. Melanchlorus. | 320. Lepra. |
| 308. Atrophia. | 321. Elephantiasis. |
| 309. Tabes. | 322. Elephantia. |
| 310. Phthisis. | 323. Plica. |
| 311. Hydrothorax. | 324. Phthiriasis. |
| 312. Rachitis. | 325. Physconia. |
| 313. Anasarca. | 326. Paracyifis. |
| 314. Ascites. | 327. Gangræna. |
| 315. Hydrocyftis. | 328. Sphacelus. |
| 316. Tympanites. | |

CLASS IX. PARANOIÆ.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 329. Athymia. | 335. Enthusiasmus. |
| 330. Delirium. | 336. Stupiditas. |
| 331. Mania. | 337. Amentia. |
| 332. Melancholia. | 338. Oblivio. |
| 333. Ecstasis. | 339. Somnium. |
| 334. Ecplexis. | 340. Hypnobatasis. |

CLASS X. VITIA.

ORD. I. INFLAMMATIONES.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 341. Ophthalmia. | 346. Onychia. |
| 342. Blepharotis. | 347. Encaussis. |
| 343. Erysipelas. | 348. Phimosis. |
| 344. Hieropyr. | 349. Paraphimosis. |
| 345. Paronychia. | 350. Pernio. |

ORD. II. TUMORES.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 351. Plegmone. | 386. Spina bifida. |
| 352. Furunculus. | 387. Hydromphalus. |
| 353. Anthrax. | 388. Hydrocele. |
| 354. Abscessus. | 389. Hydrops Scroti. |
| 355. Onyx. | 390. Steatitis. |
| 356. Hippopyon. | 391. Pneumatosis. |
| 357. Phygethlon. | 392. Emphysema. |
| 358. Empyema. | 393. Hysteroptosis. |
| 359. Phyma. | 394. Cystoptosis. |
| 360. Ecthymata. | 395. Archoptoma. |
| 361. Urticaria. | 396. Bubonocoele. |
| 362. Parulis. | 397. Oscheocoele. |
| 363. Epulis. | 398. Omphalocoele. |
| 364. Anchylops. | 399. Merocele. |
| 365. Paraglossa. | 400. Enterocoele ovularis. |
| 366. Chilon. | 401. Ischiatocele. |
| 367. Scrophula. | 402. Elytrocele. |
| 368. Bubon. | 403. Hypogastricocele. |
| 369. Bronchocele. | 404. Cystocoele. |
| 370. Parotis. | 405. Cyrtoma. |
| 371. Gongrona. | 406. Hydreuterocoele. |
| 372. Sparganosis. | 407. Varix. |
| 373. Coilima. | 408. Aneurisma. |
| 374. Scirrhus. | 409. Cirsocele. |
| 375. Cancer. | 410. Gastrocele. |
| 376. Sarcoma. | 411. Hepatocoele. |
| 377. Polypus. | 412. Splenocoele. |
| 378. Condyloma. | 413. Hysterocele. |
| 379. Ganglion. | 414. Hygrocirsocele. |
| 380. Ranula. | 415. Sarcocoele. |
| 381. Terminthus. | 416. Physcococele. |
| 382. Oedema. | 417. Exostoses. |
| 383. Encephalocoele. | 418. Hyperostosis. |
| 384. Hydrocephalum. | 419. Pædarthrocace. |
| 385. Hydrophthalmia. | 420. Encystis. |

ORD. II. TUMORES.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 421. Staphyloma. | 424. Tofus. |
| 422. Staphylofis. | 425. Flemen. |
| 423. Fungus. | |

ORD. III. EXTUBERANTIE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 426. Verruca. | 434. Hordeolum. |
| 427. Porrus. | 435. Grando. |
| 428. Clavus. | 436. Varus. |
| 429. Callus. | 437. Gutta rosacea. |
| 430. Encanthis. | 438. Ephelis. |
| 431. Pladarotis. | 439. Esoche. |
| 432. Pinnula. | 440. Exoche. |
| 433. Pterygium. | |

ORD. IV. PUSTULÆ & PAPULÆ.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 441. Epinyctis. | 446. Hydroa. |
| 442. Phlyctæna. | 447. Variola. |
| 443. Herpes. | 448. Varicella. |
| 444. Scabies. | 449. Purpura. |
| 445. Aquula. | 450. Encauma. |

ORD. V. MACULÆ.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 451. Ecchymoma. | 458. Vibex. |
| 452. Petechia. | 459. Vitiligo. |
| 453. Morbilli. | 460. Leuca. |
| 454. Scarlatæ. | 461. Cyasma. |
| 455. Lentigo. | 462. Lichen. |
| 456. Urticaria. | 463. Selina. |
| 457. Stigma. | 464. Nebula. |

ORD. VI. DISSOLUTIONES.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 465. Vulnus. | 482. Agomphiafis. |
| 466. Ruptura. | 483. Eschara. |
| 467. Rhagas. | 484. Piptonychia. |
| 468. Fractura. | 485. Cacoethes. |
| 469. Fiffura. | 486. Therioma. |
| 470. Plicatio. | 487. Carcinoma. |
| 471. Thlasis. | 488. Phagedæna. |
| 472. Luxatio. | 489. Noma. |
| 473. Subluxatio. | 490. Sycofis. |
| 474. Diachalafis. | 491. Fistula. |
| 475. Attritis. | 492. Sinus. |
| 476. Porrigo. | 493. Caries. |
| 477. Apofyrma. | 494. Achores. |
| 478. Anapleufis. | 495. Crusta lactea. |
| 479. Spasma. | 496. Favus. |
| 480. Contusio. | 497. Tinea. |
| 481. Diabrosfis. | 498. Argemon. |

CLASS X. VITIA.

ORD. I. INFLAMMATIONES.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 341. Ophthalmia. | 346. Onychia. |
| 342. Blepharotis. | 347. Encausis. |
| 343. Erysipelas. | 348. Phimosis. |
| 344. Hieropyr. | 349. Paraphimosis. |
| 345. Paronychia. | 350. Pernio. |

ORD. II. TUMORES.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 351. Plegmone. | 386. Spina bifida. |
| 352. Furunculus. | 387. Hydromphalus. |
| 353. Anthrax. | 388. Hydrocele. |
| 354. Abscessus. | 389. Hydrops Scroti. |
| 355. Onyx. | 390. Steatitis. |
| 356. Hippopyon. | 391. Pneumatosis. |
| 357. Phygethlon. | 392. Emphysema. |
| 358. Empyema. | 393. Hysteroptosis. |
| 359. Phyma. | 394. Cystoptosis. |
| 360. Ecthymata. | 395. Archoptoma. |
| 361. Urticaria. | 396. Bubonocoele. |
| 362. Parulis. | 397. Oscheocoele. |
| 363. Epulis. | 398. Omphalocoele. |
| 364. Anchylops. | 399. Merocele. |
| 365. Paraglossa. | 400. Enterocoele ovularis. |
| 366. Chilon. | 401. Ischiatocele. |
| 367. Scrophula. | 402. Elytrocele. |
| 368. Bubon. | 403. Hypogastricocele. |
| 369. Bronchocoele. | 404. Cystocoele. |
| 370. Parotis. | 405. Cyrtoma. |
| 371. Gongrona. | 406. Hydreuterocoele. |
| 372. Sparganosis. | 407. Varix. |
| 373. Coilima. | 408. Aneurisma. |
| 374. Scirrhus. | 409. Cirsocele. |
| 375. Cancer. | 410. Gastrocele. |
| 376. Sarcoma. | 411. Hepatocoele. |
| 377. Polypus. | 412. Splenocoele. |
| 378. Condyloma. | 413. Hysterocele. |
| 379. Ganglion. | 414. Hygrocirsocele. |
| 380. Ranula. | 415. Sarcocoele. |
| 381. Terminthus. | 416. Physcococele. |
| 382. Oedema. | 417. Exostoses. |
| 383. Encephalocoele. | 418. Hyperostosis. |
| 384. Hydrocephalum. | 419. Pædarthroface. |
| 385. Hydrophthalmia. | 420. Encystis. |

ORD. II. TUMORES.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 421. Staphyloma. | 424. Tofus. |
| 422. Staphylofis. | 425. Flemen. |
| 423. Fungus. | |

ORD. III. EXTUBERANTIE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 426. Verruca. | 434. Hordeolum. |
| 427. Porrus. | 435. Grando. |
| 428. Clavus. | 436. Varus. |
| 429. Callus. | 437. Gutta rosacea. |
| 430. Encanthis. | 438. Ephelis. |
| 431. Pladarotij. | 439. Esoche. |
| 432. Pinnula. | 440. Exoche. |
| 433. Pterygium. | |

ORD. IV. PUSTULÆ & PAPULÆ.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 441. Epinyctis. | 446. Hydroa. |
| 442. Phlyctæna. | 447. Variola. |
| 443. Herpes. | 448. Varicella. |
| 444. Scabies. | 449. Purpura. |
| 445. Aquula. | 450. Encauma. |

ORD. V. MACULÆ.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 451. Ecchymoma. | 458. Vibex. |
| 452. Petechiæ. | 459. Vitiligo. |
| 453. Morbilli. | 460. Leuce. |
| 454. Scarlatæ. | 461. Cyasma. |
| 455. Lentigo. | 462. Lichen. |
| 456. Urticaria. | 463. Selina. |
| 457. Stigma. | 464. Nebula. |

ORD. VI. DISSOLUTIONES.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 465. Vulnus. | 482. Agomphiasis. |
| 466. Ruptura. | 483. Eschara. |
| 467. Rhagas. | 484. Piptonychia. |
| 468. Fractura. | 485. Cacoethes. |
| 469. Fissura. | 486. Therioma. |
| 470. Plicatio. | 487. Carcinoma. |
| 471. Thlasis. | 488. Phagedæna. |
| 472. Luxatio. | 489. Noma. |
| 473. Subluxatio. | 490. Sycofis. |
| 474. Diachalasis. | 491. Fistula. |
| 475. Attritis. | 492. Sinus. |
| 476. Porrigo. | 493. Caries. |
| 477. Apofyrma. | 494. Achores. |
| 478. Anapleufis. | 495. Crusta lactea. |
| 479. Spasma. | 496. Favus. |
| 480. Contusio. | 497. Tinea. |
| 481. Diabrosis. | 498. Argemon. |

ORD. VI. DISSOLUTIONES.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 499. Ægilops. | 502. Intertrigo. |
| 500. Ozæna. | 503. Rhacosis. |
| 501. Aphthæ. | |

ORD. VII. CONCRETIONES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 504. Ancyloblepharon. | 508. Ancylofis. |
| 505. Zynizefis. | 509. Cicatrix. |
| 506. Dacrymoma. | 510. Dactylion. |
| 507. Ancyloglossum. | |

CLASS XI. DEFORMITATES.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 511. Phoxos. | 536. Cholosis. |
| 512. Gibber. | 537. Gryposis. |
| 513. Caput obstipum. | 538. Nævus. |
| 514. Strabismus. | 539. Monstrositas. |
| 515. Myopiafis. | 540. Polyfarcia. |
| 516. Lagophthalmus. | 541. Ichnotis. |
| 517. Trichiasis. | 542. Rhinosis. |
| 518. Entropium. | 543. Varus. |
| 519. Entropium. | 544. Valgus. |
| 520. Rhœas. | 545. Leiopodes. |
| 521. Rhysemata. | 546. Apella. |
| 522. Lagocheilos. | 547. Hypospadiæos. |
| 523. Melachosteon. | 548. Urorhœas. |
| 524. Hirsuties. | 549. Atreta. |
| 525. Canities. | 550. Saniodes. |
| 526. Distrix. | 551. Cripforchis. |
| 527. Xirasia. | 552. Hermaphroditis. |
| 528. Phalacroctis. | 553. Dionysiscus. |
| 529. Alopecia. | 554. Artetiscus. |
| 530. Madarosis. | 555. Nefrendis. |
| 531. Ptilosis. | 556. Spanopogon. |
| 532. Rodatio. | 557. Hyperartetiscus. |
| 533. Phalangosis. | 558. Galiancon. |
| 534. Coloboma. | 559. Galbulus. |
| 535. Cercosis. | 560. Mola. |

SYNOP.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW

OF THE

SYSTEM OF SAGAR.

CLASS I. VITIA.

ORD. I. *MACULÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Leucoma. | 4. Nævus. |
| 2. Vitiligo. | 5. Ecchymoma. |
| 3. Ephelis. | |

ORD. II. *EFFLORESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 6. Pustula. | 11. Herpes. |
| 7. Papula. | 12. Epinyctis. |
| 8. Phlycthæna. | 13. Hemeropathos. |
| 9. Bacchia. | 14. Psyracia. |
| 10. Varus. | 15. Hydroa. |

ORD. III. *PHYMATÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 16. Erythema. | 22. Parotis. |
| 17. Oedema. | 23. Furunculus. |
| 18. Emphysema. | 24. Anthrax. |
| 19. Scirrhus. | 25. Cancer. |
| 20. Inflammatio. | 26. Paronychia. |
| 21. Bubo. | 27. Phimosis. |

ORD. IV. *EXCRESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 28. Sarcoma. | 32. Hordeolum. |
| 29. Condyloma. | 33. Trachelophyma. |
| 30. Verruca. | 34. Exostosis. |
| 31. Pterygium. | |

ORD. V. *CYSTIDES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 35. Aneurysma. | 40. Lupia. |
| 36. Varix. | 41. Hydarthrus. |
| 37. Marisca. | 42. Apostema. |
| 38. Hydatis. | 43. Exomphalus. |
| 39. Staphyloma. | 44. Oscheophyma. |

ORD.

ORD. VI. *ECTOPIÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 45. Exophthalmia. | 59. Opodeocele. |
| 46. Blepharoptosis. | 60. Ischiocele. |
| 47. Hypostaphyle. | 61. Colpoecele. |
| 48. Paraglossa. | 62. Perinaeocele. |
| 49. Proptoma. | 63. Peritonæorixis. |
| 50. Exania. | 64. Encephalocele. |
| 51. Exocystis. | 65. Hysteroloxia. |
| 52. Hysteroptosis. | 66. Parorchydium. |
| 53. Colpoptosis. | 67. Exarthrema. |
| 54. Gastrocele. | 68. Diastasis. |
| 55. Omphalocele. | 69. Loxarthrus. |
| 56. Hepatocele. | 70. Gibbositas. |
| 57. Merocele. | 71. Lordosis. |
| 58. Bubonocele. | |

ORD. VII. *DEFORMITATES.*

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 72. Lagostoma. | 75. Epidosis. |
| 73. Apella. | 76. Anchylomerisma. |
| 74. Polymerisma. | 77. Hirsuties. |

CLASS II. *PLAGÆ.*ORD. I. *SOLUTIONES recentes, cruentæ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 78. Vulnus. | 82. Excoriatio. |
| 79. Punctura. | 83. Contusio. |
| 80. Sclopetoplaga. | 84. Ruptura. |
| 81. Morfus. | |

ORD. II. *SOLUTIONES, recentes, cruentæ, artificiales:*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 85. Operatio. | 87. Sutura. |
| 86. Amputatio. | 88. Paracentesis. |

ORD. III. *SOLUTIONES incruentæ.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 89. Ulcus. | 93. Eschara. |
| 90. Exulceratio. | 94. Caries. |
| 91. Fistula. | 95. Arthrocace. |
| 92. Sinus. | |

ORD. IV. *SOLUTIONES anomalæ.*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 96. Rhagas. | 98. Fractura. |
| 97. Ambustio. | 99. Fissura. |

CLASS III. *CACHEXIÆ.*ORD. I. *MACIES.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 100. Tabes. | 103. Hæmatoporia. |
| 101. Phthisis. | 104. Aridura. |
| 102. Atrophia. | |

ORD.

ORD. II. *INTUMESCENTIÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 105. Plethora. | 109. Phlegmatia. |
| 106. Polyfarcia. | 110. Physconia. |
| 107. Pneumatosis. | 111. Graviditas. |
| 108. Anasarca. | |

ORD. III. *HYDROPE\$ partiales.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 112. Hydrocephalus. | 116. Hydrometra. |
| 113. Physocephalus. | 117. Physometra. |
| 114. Hydrorachitis. | 118. Tympanites. |
| 115. Ascites. | 119. Meteorismus. |

ORD. IV. *TUBERA.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 120. Rachitis. | 123. Leontiasis. |
| 121. Scrophula. | 124. Malis. |
| 122. Carcinoma. | 125. Framboesia. |

ORD. V. *IMPETIGINES.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 126. Syphilis. | 129. Lepra. |
| 127. Scorbutus. | 130. Scabies. |
| 128. Elephantiasis. | 131. Tinea. |

ORD. VI. *ICTERITIÆ.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 132. Aurigo. | 134. Phoenigmus. |
| 133. Melasicterus. | 135. Chlorosis. |

ORD. VII. *ANOMALIÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 136. Phthiriasis. | 139. Elcosis. |
| 137. Trichoma. | 140. Gangræna. |
| 138. Alopecia. | 141. Necrosis. |

CLASS IV. *DOLORES.*ORD. I. *VAGI.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 142. Arthritis. | 147. Lassitudo. |
| 143. Ostocopus. | 148. Stupor. |
| 144. Rheumatismus. | 149. Pruritus. |
| 145. Catarrhus. | 150. Algor. |
| 146. Anxietas. | 151. Ardor. |

ORD. II. *CAPITIS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 152. Cephalalgia. | 155. Ophthalmia. |
| 153. Cephalæa. | 156. Otalgia. |
| 154. Hemicrania. | 157. Odontalgia. |

ORD. III. *PECTORIS.*

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 158. Pyrosis. | 159. Cardiognus. |
|---------------|------------------|

ORD. IV. *ABDOMINIS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 160. Cardialgia. | 164. Splenalgia. |
| 161. Gastrodynia. | 165. Nephralgia. |
| 162. Colica. | 166. Hysteralgia. |
| 163. Hepatalgia. | |

ORD. V. *EXTERNARUM.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 167. Mastodynia. | 171. Proctalgia. |
| 168. Rachialgia. | 172. Pudendagra. |
| 169. Lumbago. | 173. Digitium. |
| 170. Ischias. | |

CLASS V. *FLUXUS.*ORD. I. *SANGUIFLUXUS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 174. Hæmorrhagia. | 178. Hæmaturia. |
| 175. Hæmoptysis. | 179. Metrorrhagia. |
| 176. Stomacace. | 180. Abortus. |
| 177. Hæmatemefis. | |

ORD. II. *ALVIFLUXUS sanguinolenti.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 181. Hepatirrhœa. | 183. Dysenteria. |
| 182. Hæmorrhœis. | 184. Melæna. |

ORD. III. *ALVIFLUXUS non sanguinolenti.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 185. Nausea. | 190. Cœliaca. |
| 186. Vomitus. | 191. Lienteria. |
| 187. Ileus. | 192. Tenesmus. |
| 188. Cholera. | 193. Proctorrhœa. |
| 189. Diarrhœa. | |

ORD. IV. *SERIFLUXUS.*

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 194. Ephidrosis. | 201. Pyuria. |
| 195. Epiphora. | 202. Leucorrhœa. |
| 196. Coryza. | 203. Lochiorrhœa. |
| 197. Ptyalismus. | 204. Gonorrhœa. |
| 198. Anacatharsis. | 205. Galactirrhœa. |
| 199. Diabetes. | 206. Otorrhœa. |
| 200. Enuresis. | |

ORD. V. *AERIFLUXUS.*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 207. Flatulentia. | 209. Dysœdia. |
| 208. Aedopsophia. | |

CLASS VI. *SUPPRESSIONES.*ORD. I. *EGERENDORUM.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 210. Adiapneustia. | 213. Dysuria. |
| 211. Sterilitas. | 214. Aglactatio. |
| 212. Ischuria. | 215. Dyslochia. |

ORD. II. *INGERENDORUM.*

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 216. Dysphagia. | 217. Angina. |
|-----------------|--------------|

ORD. III. *IMI VENTRIS.*

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 218. Dysmenorrhœa. | 220. Dyshæmorrhœis. |
| 219. Dysfocia. | 221. Obstipatio. |

CLASS

CLASS VII. SPASMI.

ORD. I. *TONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 222. Strabismus. | 225. Contractura. |
| 223. Trismus. | 226. Crampus. |
| 224. Obstipitas. | 227. Priapismus. |

ORD. II. *TONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 228. Tetanus. | 229. Catochus. |
|---------------|----------------|

ORD. III. *CLONICI PARTIALES.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 230. Nyctagmus. | 235. Convulsio. |
| 231. Carphologia. | 236. Tremor. |
| 232. Subfultus. | 237. Palpitatio. |
| 233. Pandiculatio. | 238. Claudicatio. |
| 234. Apomyotosis. | |

ORD. IV. *CLONICI GENERALES.*

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 239. Phricasimus. | 242. Hysteria. |
| 240. Eclampsia. | 243. Scelotyrbe. |
| 241. Epilepsia. | 244. Beriberia. |

CLASS VIII. ANHELATIONES.

ORD. I. *SPASMODICÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 245. Ephialtes. | 248. Singultus. |
| 246. Sternutatio. | 249. Tussis. |
| 247. Oscedo. | |

ORD. II. *SUPPRESSIVÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 250. Stertor. | 254. Pleurodyne. |
| 251. Dyspnœa. | 255. Rheuma. |
| 252. Asthma. | 256. Hydrothorax. |
| 253. Orthopnœa. | 257. Empyema. |

CLASS IX. DEBILITATES.

ORD. I. *DYSÆSTHESIÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 258. Amblyopia. | 263. Agheusia. |
| 259. Caligo. | 264. Dyscoœa. |
| 260. Cataracta. | 265. Paracusis. |
| 261. Amaurosis. | 266. Cophosis. |
| 262. Anosmia. | 267. Anæsthesia. |

ORD. II. *ANEPITHYMIÆ.*

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 268. Anorexia. | 270. Anaphrodisia. |
| 269. Adipsia. | |

ORD. III. *DYSCINESIÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 271. Mutitas. | 275. Paralysis. |
| 272. Aphonia. | 276. Hemiplegia. |
| 273. Pselismus. | 277. Paraplexia. |
| 274. Cacophonia. | |

ORD. IV. *LEIPOPSYCHIÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 278. Asthenia. | 280. Syncope. |
| 279. Lipothymia. | 281. Asphyxia. |

ORD. V. *COMATÆ.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 282. Catalepsis. | 286. Cataphora. |
| 283. Ecstasis. | 287. Carus. |
| 284. Typhomania. | 288. Apoplexia. |
| 285. Lethargus. | |

CLASS X. *EXANTHEMATA.*ORD. I. *CONTAGIOSA.*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 289. Pestis. | 292. Purpura. |
| 290. Variola. | 293. Rubeola. |
| 291. Pemphigus. | 294. Scarlatina. |

ORD. II. *NON CONTAGIOSA.*

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 295. Miliaris. | 297. Effera. |
| 296. Erysipelas. | 298. Aphtha. |

CLASS XI. *PHLEGMASIÆ.*ORD. I. *MUSCULOSÆ.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 299. Phlegmone. | 301. Myositis. |
| 300. Cynanche. | 302. Carditis. |

ORD. II. *MEMBRANACEÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 303. Phrenitis. | 307. Enteritis. |
| 304. Diaphragmitis. | 308. Epiploitis. |
| 305. Pleuritis. | 309. Cystitis. |
| 306. Gastritis. | |

ORD. III. *PARENCHYMATOSÆ.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 310. Cephalitis. | 313. Splenitis. |
| 311. Peripneumonia. | 314. Nephritis. |
| 312. Hepatitis. | 315. Metritis. |

CLASS XII. *FEBRES.*ORD. I. *CONTINUÆ.*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 316. Judicatoria. | 319. Typhus. |
| 317. Humoraria. | 320. Hectica. |
| 318. Frigeraria. | |

ORD.

ORD. II. REMITTENTES.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 321. Amphimerina. | 323. Tetartophya. |
| 322. Tritæophya. | |

ORD. III. INTERMITTENTES.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 324. Quotidiana. | 326. Quartana. |
| 325. Tertianæ. | 327. Erratica. |

CLASS XIII. VESANIÆ.

ORD. I. HALLUCINATIONES.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 328. Vertigo. | 331. Syrigmos. |
| 329. Suffusio. | 332. Hypochondriasis. |
| 330. Diplopia. | 333. Somnambulismus. |

ORD. II. MOROSITATES.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 334. Pica. | 340. Satyriasis. |
| 335. Bulimia. | 341. Nymphomania. |
| 336. Polydipsia. | 342. Tarantismus. |
| 337. Antipathia. | 343. Hydrophobia. |
| 338. Nostalgia. | 344. Rabies. |
| 339. Panophobia. | |

ORD. III. DELIRIA.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 345. Paraphrosyne. | 348. Dæmonomania. |
| 346. Amentia. | 349. Mania. |
| 347. Melancholia. | |

ORD. IV. ANOMALIÆ.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 350. Amnesia. | 351. Agrypaia. |
|---------------|----------------|

SYNOP-

SYNOPTICAL VIEW

OF THE

SYSTEM OF DR. MACBRIDE.



CLASS I. UNIVERSAL DISEASES.

ORD. I. *FEVERS.*

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Continued. | 4. Eruptive. |
| 2. Intermittent. | 5. Hætic. |
| 3. Remittent. | |

ORD. II. *INFLAMMATIONS.*

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 6. External. | 7. Internal. |
|--------------|--------------|

ORD. III. *FLUXES.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 8. Alvine. | 10. Humoral discharge. |
| 9. Hæmorrhage. | |

ORD. IV. *PAINFUL DISEASES.*

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 11. Gout. | 17. Pleurodyne. |
| 12. Rheumatism. | 18. Pain in the stomach. |
| 13. Ostocopus. | 19. Colic. |
| 14. Headach. | 20. Lithiasis. |
| 15. Toothach. | 21. Ischuria. |
| 16. Earach. | 22. Proctalgia. |

ORD. V. *SPASMODIC DISEASES.*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 23. Tetanus. | 27. Convulsion. |
| 24. Catochus. | 28. Epilepsy. |
| 25. Locked Jaw. | 29. Ecclampsia. |
| 26. Hydrophobia. | 30. Hieranofos. |

ORD. VI. *WEAKNESSES & PRIVATIONS.*

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 31. Coma. | 33. Fainting. |
| 32. Palsy. | |

ORD. VII. *ASTMATIC DISORDERS.*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 34. Dyspnœa. | 37. Hydrothorax. |
| 35. Orthopnœa. | 38. Empyema. |
| 36. Asthma. | |

ORD.

ORD. VIII. *MENTAL DISEASES.*

39. Mania. 40. Melancholia.

ORD. IX. *CACHEXIES, or Humoral Diseases.*

41. Corpulency. 48. Osteosarcofis.
 42. Dropsy. 49. Sarcoctosis.
 43. Jaundice. 50. Mortification.
 44. Emphyema. 51. Scurvy.
 45. Tympany. 52. Scrophula.
 46. Physconia. 53. Cancer.
 47. Atrophia. 54. Lues Venerea.

CLASS II. *LOCAL DISEASES.*ORD. I. *OF THE INTERNAL SENSES.*55. Loss of Memory. 57. Loss of Judgement.
56. Hypochondriasis.ORD. II. *OF THE EXTERNAL SENSES.*

58. Blindness. 63. Depraved Smell.
 59. Depraved Sight. 64. Loss of Taste.
 60. Deafness. 65. Depraved Taste.
 61. Depraved Hearing. 66. Loss of Feeling.
 62. Loss of Smell.

ORD. III. *OF THE APPETITES.*

67. Anorexia. 71. Satyriasis.
 68. Cynorexia. 72. Nymphomania.
 69. Pica. 73. Anaphrodisia.
 70. Polydipsia.

ORD. IV. *OF THE SECRETIONS AND EXCRETIONS.*

74. Epiphora. 81. Pyuria.
 75. Coryza. 82. Dysuria.
 76. Ptyalism. 83. Constipation.
 77. Anacatharsis. 84. Tenesmus.
 78. Otorrhœa. 85. Dysodia.
 79. Diarrhœa. 86. Flatulence.
 80. Incontinence of Urine. 87. Œdosophia.

ORD. V. *IMPEDING DIFFERENT ACTIONS.*

88. Aphonia. 97. Vomiting.
 89. Mutitas. 98. Palpitation of the Heart.
 90. Paraphonia. 99. Chorea.
 91. Dysphagia. 100. Trismus.
 92. Wryneck. 101. Nyctagmus.
 93. Angone. 102. Cramp.
 94. Sneezing. 103. Scelotyrbe.
 95. Hiccup. 104. Contraction.
 96. Cough. 105. Paralysis.

52. Anchy-

ORD. V. *IMPEDING DIFFERENT ACTIONS.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 106. Anchylofis. | 108. Lordosis. |
| 107. Gibbositas. | 109. Hydarthrus. |

ORD. VI. *OF THE EXTERNAL HABIT.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 110. Tumour. | 119. Leprosy. |
| 111. Excrescence. | 120. Elephantiasis. |
| 112. Aneurism. | 121. Frambœsia. |
| 113. Varix. | 122. Herpes. |
| 114. Papulæ. | 123. Maculæ. |
| 115. Phlyctænæ. | 124. Alopecia. |
| 116. Pustulæ. | 125. Trichoma. |
| 117. Scabies, or Pfora. | 126. Scald Head. |
| 118. Impetigo. | 127. Phthiriasis. |

ORD. VII. *DISLOCATIONS.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 128. Hernia. | 130. Luxation. |
| 129. Prolapsus. | |

ORD. VIII. *SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY.*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 131. Wound. | 135. Burn or Scald. |
| 132. Ulcer. | 136. Excoriation. |
| 133. Fissure. | 137. Fracture. |
| 134. Fistula. | 138. Caries. |

CLASS III. *SEXUAL DISEASES.*ORD. I. *GENERAL, proper to Men.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 139. Febris testicularis. | 140. Tabes dorsalis. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|

ORD. II. *LOCAL, proper to Men.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 141. Dyspermatismus. | 147. ChrySTALLINE. |
| 142. Gonorrhœa simplex. | 148. Hernia humoralis. |
| 143. ——— virulenta. | 149. Hydrocele. |
| 144. Priapism. | 150. Sarcocoele. |
| 145. Phymosis. | 151. Cirfocele. |
| 146. Paraphymosis. | |

ORD. III. *GENERAL, proper to Women.*

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 152. Amenorrhœa. | 157. Graviditas. |
| 153. Chlorosis. | 158. Abortus. |
| 154. Leucorrhœa. | 159. Dystocia. |
| 155. Menorrhagia. | 160. Febris puerperalis. |
| 156. Hysteralgia. | 161. Mastodynia. |

ORD. IV. *LOCAL, proper to Women.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 162. Hydrops ovarii. | 166. Prolapsus uteri. |
| 163. Scirrhus ovarii. | 167. ——— vaginæ. |
| 164. Hydrometra. | 168. Polypus uteri. |
| 165. Phymometra. | |

CLASS

CLASS IV. INFANTILE DISEASES.

ORD. I. *GENERAL.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 169. Colica meconialis. | 173. Eclampsia. |
| 170. ——— lactentium. | 174. Atrophia. |
| 171. Diarrhœa infantum. | 175. Rachitis. |
| 172. Aphthæ. | |

ORD. II. *LOCAL.*

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 176. Imperforation. | 179. Purpura. |
| 177. Anchyloglossum. | 180. Crusta lactea. |
| 178. Aurigo. | |

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LIST of Diseases omitted, perhaps improperly.

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Agalactatio, L.	Lithiasis in the bladder and
Agalaxis, V.	other parts of the body.
Alopecia.	Malis.
Anchylops.	Coccyta, L.
Ægilops.	Melæna.
Anchylofis, L. & V.	Melaficterus.
Angina, S. & L.	Melanchlorus, V.
Angina pectoris.	Myocoilites.
Antipathia.	Necrosis.
Beriberia.	Odaxismus.
Cardiognus.	Dentitio, and other diseases
Cephalæa.	of children.
Cephalalgia.	Paralyfis of a particular part.
Distortio.	Physocephalus.
Aglutitio.	Pnigma.
Acataposis.	Catarrhus suffocativus.
Oesophagismus.	Pyuria.
Dystocia.	Puoturia.
Parturitio, and other diseases	Sterilitas in both sexes.
attending pregnancy and	Acyifis, V.
child-birth.	Stymatosis.
Elcosis.	Tarantismus.
Eflera.	Venena.
Hemicrania.	Vermes.
Leucorrhœa.	

I N D E X

OF

Certain Species of Sauvages, which in Dr Cullen's System stand under other generic names.

A.

Amaurosis a myosi.	Caligo.
_____ a synchyfi.	_____
Amblyopia hydrophthalmica.	_____
Amphimerina anginosa.	Gynanche.
_____ biliosa.	Tertiana.
_____ cardiaca.	_____
_____ catarrhalis.	Catarrhus.
_____ epiala.	Tertiana.
_____ hemitritæus.	_____
_____ humerosa.	_____
_____ hungarica.	_____
_____ paludosa.	_____
_____ peripneumonica.	Pneumonia.
_____ phricodes.	Tertiana.
_____ pseudohemitritæus.	_____
_____ semiquartana.	Quartana.
_____ semiquintana.	Tertiana.
_____ spasmodica.	Quartana.
_____ syncopalis.	Tertiana.
_____ tussiculosa.	Catarrhus. Pertussis.
Angina spasmodica.	Trismus.
Aphonia paralytica.	Paralyfis.
Arthritis rheumatica.	Podagra.
Ascites flatulento-peritonæus.	Tympanites.
_____ sanguineo-uterinus.	Hydrometra.
_____ uterinus.	_____
Asphyxia a carbone.	Apoplexia.
_____ congelatorum.	_____

Asphyxia flatulenta.

_____ foricariorum.

_____ a fumis.

_____ hysterica.

_____ immerforum.

_____ a mephitide.

_____ a musto.

_____ a pathemate.

_____ sideratorum.

_____ spinalis.

_____ fuspensorum.

Asthenia a hydrocephalo.**Asthma catarrhale.**

_____ febricosum.

_____ a gibbo.

_____ metallicum.

_____ pneumodes.

_____ a polypo cordis.

_____ pulverulentorum.

Atrophia febrifequa.

_____ infantilis.

_____ rachitica.

C.**Cardialgia inflammatoria.**

_____ sputatoria.

Catarrhus Bellinfulanus.**Cephalæa febricosa.****Cephalalgia catarrhalis.**

_____ inflammatoria.

_____ intermittens.

Cholera ficca auriginosa.**Convulsio Indica.**

_____ a nervi punctura.

_____ raphania.

_____ ab ustilagine.

D.**Diarrhoea carnosa.****Dysenteria a catharticis.**

_____ a mesenterii vomica.

_____ Parisiaca.

Apoplexia.**Dyspnoea.****Vide Tabes.****Tabes.****Gastritis.****Pyrosis.****Cynanche.****Quotidiana.****Catarrhus.****Phrenitis.****Quotidiana.****Colica.****Tetanus.****Trismus.****Raphania.****Dysenteria.****Diarrhoea.****Eclampsia**

E.

Eclampsia febricosa.
 ——— typhodes.
 Enteritis mesenterica.
 Ephemera Britannica.
 ——— dichomene.
 ——— sudatoria.
 Epilepsia febricosa.
 Erysipelas ambustio.
 ——— symptomaticum.
 ——— a vespis.

H.

Hepatalgia apostematosa,
 Herpes Zoster.
 Hydrometra ovarii.
 Hysteralgia febricosa.
 Hysteria febricosa,

I.

Ischias ex abscessu,
 ——— intermittens.

L.

Lumbago apostematosa,
 ——— ab arthrocace.
 ——— psoadica.

M.

Menorrhagia difficilis.
 Miliaris nautica.
 ——— purpurata.
 ——— sudatoria.
 Mutitas a glossolyfi.

N.

Nephralgia arenosa.
 ——— arthritica.
 ——— calculosa.
 ——— purulenta.

Tertiana.
 Raphania.
 Peritonitis.
 Typhus.
 Vid. Erratica.
 Typhus.
 Tertiana.
 Phlogosis.

Hepatitis.
 Erysipelas.
 Ascites.
 Quotidiana.
 Tertiana.

Arthropuosis.
 Quotidiana.

Arthropuosis.

Amenorrhoea.
 Typhus.

Paralysis.

Nephritis.

Nephralgia

Nephralgia febricosa.
 ----- rheumatica.

O.

Ophthalmia febricosa.
 Orthopnoea hysterica.
 ----- spasmodica.

P.

Phrenitis apyreta.
 ----- inanitorum.
 Pleuritis hepatica.
 ----- periodica.
 ----- splenica.
 Pleurodyne parapleuritis.
 ----- verminosa.
 ----- vomica.
 Pydracia a vespis.
 Pyuria arthritica.
 ----- mucosa.
 ----- viscida.

Q.

Quotidiana deceptiva.
 ----- epileptica.
 ----- soporosa.

S.

Scelotyrbe festinans.
 ----- verminosa.
 Scrophula mesenterica.
 Splenalgia suppuratoria.
 Synocha catarrhalis.
 ----- miliaris.
 ----- dysenteriodes.
 Synochus hiemalis.
 ----- pleuritica.
 ----- rheumatizans.
 ----- scorbutica.

Quotidiana.
 Rheumatismus.

Quotidiana.
 Asthma.

Mania.

Hepatitis.
 Tertianæ.
 Splenitis.
 Pneumonia.

Vomica.
 Phlogosis.
 Dysuria.

Tertianæ.

Convulsio.

Tabes.
 Splenitis.
 Catarrhus.
 Synochus.

Synocha.
 ----- Peripneumonia.

Tabes

T.

Tabes dorsalis.

— a hydrope.

— nutricum.

— a sanguifluxu.

— sudatoria.

— syphilitica.

Tetanus febricosus.

Atrophia.

—

—

—

—

—

Tertiana.

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INDEX of English or Common Names.

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Fever,

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- Fever, putrid—Typhus gravior.
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 — of the liver—Hepatitis.
 — of the spleen—Splenitis.
 — of the kidneys—Nephritis.
 — of the gall-bladder—Cystitis.
 — of the womb—Hysteritis.
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 Locked jaw—Trismus.
 Longings of women—Pica.
 Lumbago—Rheumatismus.
 Leprosy—Lepra.

Pestis, the plague.
 Phlogosis, from φλοξ, φλογος, flame.
 Phrenitis, φρενιτις, a frenzy or distraction.
 Physconia, from φυσκων, big-bellied.
 Physometra, from φυσσω, to inflate, and μετρα, the womb.
 Pica, the longing of women with child.
 Pneumatosis, from πνευματος, to fill with wind.
 Pneumonia, from πνευμων, the lungs.
 Podagra, from πους, the foot, and αγρα, a seizing.
 Polydipsia, from πολυς, much, and διψη, thirst.
 Polyfarcia, from πολυς, much, and σαρξ, flesh.
 Profusio, a flux of blood.
 Prolapsus, a falling out of its place.
 Psellismus, ψαλλισμα, hesitation of speech.
 Pseudoblepsis, ψευδος, false, and βλεψις, sight.
 Psora, ψωρα, the itch.
 Ptyalismus, from πτυαλιζω, to spit frequently.
 Pyrosis, from πυρωσις, a burning.
 Rachitis, from ραχις, the backbone.
 Raphania, from ραφανη, a radish.
 Rheumatismus, from ρευματιζω, to be infested with rheum.
 Rubeola, from rubeo, to become red.
 Sarcoma, an excrescence, from σαρξ, flesh.
 Satyriasis, from σατυριζω, to be venereally inclined.
 Scarlatina, the scarlet fever.
 Scirrhus, from σκιρρος, a chip of marble.
 Scorbutus, the scurvy.
 Scrophula, the king's evil, from scrofula, a pig.
 Splenitis, from σπλην, the spleen.
 Stomacace, from σωμα, mouth, and ακη, a point.
 Strabismus, from στραβιζω, to squint.
 Syncope, from συνκοπη, to strike down.
 Synocha, Synochus, continued fever, from συνεχω, I continue.
 Syphilis, the venereal disease.
 Tabes, consumption.
 Tetanus, from τετα, to stretch.
 Trichoma, from τριξ, τριχος, and κομη, the hair.
 Trismus, from τρισμα, a grating noise.
 Tympanites, from τυμπανιζω, to sound like a drum.
 Typhus, from τυφος, stupor.
 Varicella, the chicken pox.
 Variola, the small pox.
 Verruca, a wart.
 Vomica, an impostume.
 Urticaria, from urtica, a nettle.
 Vulnus, a wound.



F I N I S

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